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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7, 1848.

THE LATE J. Q. ADAMS.

We confess our surprise at the repeated efforts of certain Whig gentlemen to use the name of the illustrious Adams to promote party interests. Letters have lately appeared in the newspapers from Mr. Daniel P. King, of Massachuetts, and Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, designed to convey the impression that Mr.
Adams was in favor of the nomination of General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency. True, they contain but loose impressions of what was distinct, positive statements are made which dethe impression of the writers, it is thought naturally enough, will be received as sufficient evidence by the mass of unthinking people.

gentleman deem it proper thus to invade the freedom of private intercourse, by dragging before the public remarks dropped at the fireside, indicative of his political preferences? Is this customary among gentlemen? Were it a common practice, what would become of the ease and grace of social converse? Reports from memory of a studied speech are never certainly depended upon, even when made immediately after its delivery. What consideration, then, should be attached to reports of impressions of unstudied conversations, of which the real meaning often depends upon a tone, a look, a gesture, or surrounding circumstances, and which no one, not habitually distrustful, dreams of guarding and qualifying as he would an elaborate discourse-reports, too, made months after they were said to be held?

Were Mr. Adams living, so that he might cor-

other Whigs spoken of as probable candidates, yet I cannot be mistaken in saying that he had a settled conviction that he would be the candidate of the party, and that he expressed a strong deof the party, and that he expressed a strong desire for its success. In fact, he seemed to be as strongly identified in his feelings and views with the Whig party, and as anxious for its triumph, as he used to be in 1844, when Mr. Clay was the

We do not question Mr. Clingman's sin cerity in this presentation of Mr. Adams's views. Doubtless he believes it correct; but we believe it does the memory of the deceased extreme in-

have restrained us from any public allusion to the opinions of Mr. Adams, expressed in private intions of his opinions have been given to the public, we may be permitted, on the strength of several free, frank, and earnest conversations held with Mr. Adams during last winter, to enter our

this interview to Messrs. Benton, Diz, Haywood, in the tactics adopted in relation to Generals Cass and Taylor in that section. We commend them to the South Carolinian, published at Columbia, S. C, an able advocate of the orthodoxy of General Cass. A better paper could not be circulated.

The last two met, on appointment, to adapt the phraseology of Benton's bill, to suit as an alternative for the resolution of the House, and it was passed, after a very general understanding of the course which the measure was to take. Both Mr. Dix and Haywood told me they had in-

Taylor Whigs in the free States, we can think of no better papers than the Macon Republican, published in Tuskegee, Alabama, and the Selma Reporter, published at Selma, in the same State. The price of the former is \$3 per annum, and

But there is one paper of peculiar merits, which should find readers among all parties in the free States-we mean the Charleston Mercury, South Carolina. It is able, spirited, without disgulse, and sheds continual light upon the mystery of iniquity which works in the hearts of the Serviles from the free States.

we believe, that is the price of the latter.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

A correspondence, lately published in the New York Evening Post, throws some light upon the ransactions connected with the annexation of Texas. It consists of two letters, one addressed by ex-Senator Tappan to the editor of the Post, dated Steubenville, July 21, 1848; the other from F. P. Blair, former editor of the Globe, to Mr. Tappan, dated Silver Spring, July 7th.

Mr. Tappan, after referring to his course in the Senate on the Texas question, remarks that the inquiry is a very natural one, how men who desired the admission of Texas, and voted against the treaty of annexation, could afterwards vote for the House resolution on the subject, which was even more objectionable than the treaty. He ex-

if we substituted Mr. Benton's plan for the other, whereas, if we made it an additional article, it would readily pass the House in that form. This reasoning did not satisfy me, but finding that my friends were all satisfied with the proposed arrangement, I acceded to it, provided that I could have satisfactory assurances that the plan proposed in such amendment would be the only one used substituted to Tayes.

and submitted to Texas.

"Mr. Polk was in the city; it was understood verse with Mr. Polk on the subject, and did so. He afterward told me that he was authorized by

Benton's bill, and voted for the resolution as it now stands on the statute book.

"It is matter of history that Mr. Calhoun did have the 'audacity' to send off a special messenger with the House resolution to Texas, on the 3d of March, a few minutes before he went out of office; and that Mr. Polk adopted and confirmed this act of Mr. Calhoun, so admitting Texas into the Union, and placing the United States in a state of war with Mexico."

From all which it will be seen that Mr. Tappan and his Northern friends were taken in and done for."

To confirm his statement, Mr. Tappan accom which speaks for itself, making a disclosure which certainly ought to be a pregnant lesson to all nonslaveholding politicians. In politics, a man shows against the wily tacticians of the South.

"SILVER SPRING, July 7. "DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant asks me to state what I know 'as to the way the Texas

control of the first very set of the control of the

For the National Era. SKETCHES

Lavish Expenditures of the Government-Its enor-

mous Taxes-Will the Debt be repudiated ?-Will it occasion a Revolution ?- Plan of Mr. Ricardo to pay the Debt-Mr. Hume's Efforts at

Great Britain is the richest and poorest nation f modern times. Her sea-sweeping commerce, her varied and vast manufactures, her fertile agriculture, the millions which flow into her coffers plains in this way:

"When the 'joint resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State' was before the Senate, it was soon found that a number of the Democratic members who were favorable to the admission of Texas would vote against that resolution. I was one of them. In this state of the matter, it was proposed that, instead of rejecting the House resolution, we should amend it by adding, as an alternative proposition, the substance of Mr. Benton's bill to obtain Texas by negotiation. I had strong objections to this plan, for I did not see the necessity or propriety of passing the House resolution, either with or without the proposed amendments; but it was urged that the session was so near its close that the measure would be defeated if we application. We substance of her public debt eats out the substance of her of the millions which flow into her coffers from her colonial possessions, are sufficient, were such from her colonial possessions, are sufficient, were she free from debt, and her Government economically administered, to make her every son and daughter affluent. But her huge national debt, and her immense annual expenditures, crush her important the immense annual expenditures, crush her immense annual expenditure of her public debt eats out the substance of her knights, and every kind of titled nondescript and submitted to Texas.

"Mr. Polk was in the city; it was understood that he was very anxious that Congress should act on the subject before he came into office. It was also understood that the proposition to amend the House resolution originated with Mr. Polk. It had been suggested, that if we did so amend the resolution or Texas, and so endeavor to forestall the action of Mr. Polk; but Mr. McDuffie, his friend, having met this suggestion by the declaration of slavery, and that would do such a thing, it was no more thought of. One difficulty remained, and that was the danger of putting it in the power of Mr. Polk to submit the proper way to obtain peace was to turn out of power the present Administration. He then spoke of the Presidential election, and said that General Taylor would be the candidate of the Whigs. I suggested that some persons were waiting for a further expression of General Taylor's views. He instantly replied: 'Oh, he is a Whig;' or 'I have no doubt but that he is a Whig;' or 'I have no doubt but th noodle and nonentity. She lavishes munificent gifts on dilapidated hospitals, schools, and chari-"wolves," clad in broadcloth, hunt foxes at £5,000 per year, and hire curates to look after the sheep,

> a very expensive way of doing right." At the accession of William and Mary, in 1689. the national debt of Great Britain was £664.000. panies his letter with one from Mr. F. P. Blair, At the close of the French war, in 1763, £138,-000,000. At the close of the American war, in 1783, £250,000,000. At the commencement of the Continental wars, in 1793, £240,000,000. At more simplicity than statesmanship by taking their close, in 1815, £840,000,000. Thus, it cost much for granted. Distrust is a necessary armor England £600,000,000 to put down Napoleon and England £600,000,000 to put down Napoleon and restore the Bourbons. Some £40,000,000 having been paid off during the last thirty years, it now stands at £800,000,000. The population of the United Kingdom is 24,000,000. Consequently,

> > the public debt, belonging to about 800,000 individual depositors and 16,000 associations—the latter representing probably 1,000,000 of people. Thus the debt is actually owing to 2,000,000 of people, three-fourths of whom are of the middling and lower orders of society—the very class that would be likely, if any, to foment a revolution of the Government. So long as this state of things exists, it is safe to presume that the public debt of Great Britain will never be repudiated, even by revolution.
> >
> > The taxes upon the people of that kingdom exceed those of any other nation on earth. The an-

terriews with Mr. Polk on the subject of the communication I had reported to them from him, and they were confirmed by his immediate assurance in pursuing the course which they had resolved on the raw material; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man. Taxes on the case of the course which they had resolved to the course which they had resolve that is added to it by the industry of man. Taxes on the sauce which pampers a man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the purpose in regard to the point on which their action depended. After the law was passed, and Mr. Polk inaugurated, he applied to General Dix (as I am informed by the latter) to urge the Senate to act on one of the suspended Cabinet appointments, saying that he wished his Administration organized immediately, as he intended the immediate recall of the messenger understood to have been dispatched by Mr. Tyler, and to revoke his orders, given in the last moments of his power, to thwart the design of Congress in affording him (Mr. Polk) the means of instituting a negotiation with a view of bringing Texas peaceably into the Union. Your friend, F. P. Blair.

"Hon. Benjamin Tappan, Steubenville, Ohio."

that is added to it by the industry of man. Taxes on the sauce which pampers a man's appetite, and the drugt, and the restores him to health; on the drugt that restores him to health; on the drugt that restores him to health; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the content of the drugt that restores him to health; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the rope which hangs the criminal; on the drugt, and the rich man's appentite, and the rich man's appentite, and the rich man pires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is, then, mmediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then No. 12 .- The National Debt of Great Britain-The gathered to his fathers, to b. Kaxed no more."

[THIS NUMBER TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.] DUPLICITY OF THE OLD PARTIES.

Dr. BAILEY: Bank, Tariff, Distribution of the Sales of the Public Lands, Sub-Treasury, &c., appear (for the time being) cast into the back

Referring our friend to the Era of week before ast, for extracts from Southern (Taylor) papers, we append now but one comment upon this letter, and that in the shape of an extract from the

to gain, by the election of either of the Democratic candidates; and were it not for the ties of party, its rigid discipline and love of power, not a South-ern man would vote for General Cass. Would the South be true to herself, all doubt would vanish, south be true to herself, all doubt would vanish, and General Taylor's election would be certain, beyond any probable contingency. No one doubts the soundness of General Taylor in regard to Slavery, or the safety of Southern rights and interests under his administration of public affairs."

This and the Free Labor handbill fit each Now for some various readings in the church of

Our type gives but a faint idea of the mamn heavy characters in which this single issue, named in the call, is printed. It is signed by "H. H. at £50. In a word, the pockets and patience of Kendall, H. D. Clark, L. Whitman, J. V. Baker, the larger share of British subjects are so heavily A. K. Penny, Democratic Central Committee who may desire to illustrate the tactics of the Wilmot-Proviso supporters of General Cass, is

> two lines from an editorial of the Washington Union, August 1st :

> The reader, we think, will be much edified by the double column illustrations which we shall

THE MOVEMENT.

Onondaga.-The Free Soil Whigs and others racuse, on the 22d, at which James Thrayer presided. It was addressed by Messrs. Slocum and Sedgwick. A central committee was chosen, to appoint three or more delegates from each town, to the Buffalo Convention

Norristows, Pa.—Convention held on the 22d. L.E. Cusen, President. Buffalo Convention

SENECA COUNTY, N. Y .- The Free Soil Whigs of Seneca county were to hold a Convention at Seneca Falls, on the 3d instant. MICHIGAN.-Free Soil State Convention held

on the 3d instant. Delegates appointed to Buffalo. A campaign paper to be started at Adrian committee to meet on the 26th of September to nominate a Free Soil electoral ticket.

A MISTAKE.—" Now, it seems that the Buffalo Convention originated in Ohio, among the discontented politicians attached to the fortunes of Henry Clay; and from this faction it is supposed that many of the Free Soil movements in the that many of the Free Soil movements in the Northwestern States can be traced."—N. Y. Her. All moonshine! The prime movers in Ohio were independent men of all parties, the partisans of no man, but pledged to go against any candidate unpledged to the Ordinance of 1787.

DELAWARE ABOLITIONIST .- The Delaware Abolitionist, published at Wilmington, Delaware, has come to us enlarged, and otherwise improved. We are glad to observe these indications of

JACKSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN.-A Free Soil Association formed on the 22d ult. Col. R. C. Baker and Lieut. Chadwick, leading Democrats, figured

The TRUE DEMOCRAT, Ann Arbor, Michigan, has run down the Cass ticket, and run up the name of Van Buren. It is one of the principal Democratic organs of the State.

The ADVOCATE, in Monroe county, another Democratic paper, it is stated, will soon bolt the Baltimore nomination, and adopt Van Buren. NEW YORK WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.-WE perceive by the New York papers, that the Whig

General Committee of that city, at a regular meeting on the 20th ultimo, resolved on sending a delegation to the Buffalo Convention. What Committee is this? FRANCIS P. BLAIR, late editor of the Washington

Convention, approves the doctrines and measures the Court-House in Elyria, on Monday, the 26th support, did he not regard himself in honor bound "THE WILMOT PROVISO AND FREEMAN'S HER-ALD," is the name of a new paper, devoted to Free

Soil, just commenced for the campaign, at Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. Wisconsin .- A State Free Soil Convention was to meet on the 28th ultimo, at Janesville, Wisconsin, to nominate an electoral ticket, and

appoint delegates to the Buffalo Convention. THE PITTSBURGH (PA.) POST, noticing our remark that several papers, while carrying the Cass flag, are strongly inclined to Van Buren, says we are mistaken, and calls upon us to name the papers. The Bradford Reporter is one, and there are two others, we now recollect, which have noticed Van Buren and his movements prominently and cordially. We shall not name them; it is not worth while to point out subjects for pro-

SATURDAY CLIPPER, is the title of a newspaper in Troy, Ohio, hitherto neutral, which has just mmitted itself to the cause of Free Soil and

THE XENIA (O.) TORCHLIGHT took us to task, a week or two since, for reporting some fifteen or more Whig papers in that State, as opposed to Taylor, and it added, we believe, that there are

Taylor, and it added, we believe, that there are but five, all told. The following paragraph, from the True Democrat, Cleveland, we presume is correct:

"There are fifteen Anti-Taylor Whig papers in this State, as follow: True Democrat, Elyria Courier, Painesville Telegraph, Ohio Star, Summit Beacon, Ashtabula Sentinel, Western Reserve Chronicle, Medina Whig, Hamilton Intelligencer, Lebanon Star, Saturday Clipper, Meigs County Times, Marietta Intelligencer, Seneca County Times County Ti "There are inteen Anni-Taylor Whig papers in this State, as follow: True Democrat, Elyria Courier, Painesville Telegraph, Ohio Star, Summit Beacon, Ashtabula Sentinel, Western Reserve Chronicle, Medina Whig, Hamilton Inteligencer, Lebanon Star, Saturday Clipper, Meigs County Times, Marietta Intelligencer, Seneca County Standard, and Mount Vernon Times." County Times, Marietta Intelligencer, Seneca County Standard, and Mount Vernon Times."

The Portsmouth Clipper, reported formerly as disaffected, now supports Taylor—so says the Marietta Intelligencer.

Marietta Intelligencer.

Men assembled at Xenia, Greene county. A more earnest set you never saw. They are for Freedom out and out; J. C. Vaughan and E. S. Hamilin spoke in the morning. J. C. Vaughan in the evening. All Greene is right.

"The same day, H. D. Campbell spoke at Hamilton. Butler county. A full treatment of the county of the count

Indiana.—July 26th, a Free Soil State Con&c. "Ohio." house was filled. Major J. B. Seamons was elected President. A debate took place between some which, according to the State Sentinel, a Demoresolutions were adopted, delegates appointed to the meeting at length. Samuel Aaron also spoke the Buffalo Convention, and a resolution was to great acceptance. The meeting was in favor passed to hold another State Convention on the 30th of August next, to nominate an electoral falo Convention, 16 were Whigs, 16 Democrats,

CARRYING IT OUT .- The freemen of Ohio and indiana are carrying their free soil doctrines into their State elections. That is right. No man is worthy a seat in the Legislature or Congress who is not committed in favor of free labor on free soil. Especially ought this to be a test in the elections for Congress. Send men to Congress, who are not only willing to do right, but able to withstand Executive influence when used to indupe them to do wrong. We need men here who are masters of themselves, incapable of being the slaves of any influence.

VERMONT.—In pursuance of a call, issued by the Barnburning Democrats of Vermont, the friends of free soil in that State assembled in State Convention, without distinction of party, on the 1st August, and appointed delegates to the Buffalo Convention.

The Vermont Gazette, published at Bennington

one of the oldest and most influential Democratic papers in the State, has substituted the name of an Buren for Cass, as its Presidential candi-

held on the 24th, called by Truman Chittenden,

one of the fathers of the Democracy in Chittenden county, Ashbel Peck, a gentlemen at the head of the bar in that place, W. H. French, a leading Liberty man, and nearly two hundred others. of the bar in that place, W. H. French, a leading
Liberty man, and nearly two hundred others.

Massachusetts.—The Boston Whig for some time past has been crowded with notices of free

Massachusetts.—The Boston Whig for some wishes of a large portion of the citizens of Dela-

to see that Samuel Lewis, Esq., of Cincinnati, is engaged, with his accustomed zeal and stirring eloquence, in arousing the public mind of his

NEW YORK CITY.—An immense meeting was held a few days since in New York city, to ratify the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. Hon. Stephen Allen was chosen Chairman. Six Vice Presidents and two Secretaries, from each ward, were appointed-amounting in all to 180 Vice Presidents and 36 Secretaries. The Tribune says that the number present was estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The enthusiasm was great. The resolutions were excellent. Numerous letters from distinguished persons were read, giving in their warm adhesion to the movement, among them, one from Mr. Dix, and another from Mr. of Onondaga held an enthusiastic meeting at Sy- Niles. Major Blair, of Missouri, son of the former editor of the Washington Ghobe, was one of the speakers. He most zealously sustained

the cause of free soil. The New York Liberty Association appointed the following delegates to the National Conven-

Lewis Tappan, Arnold Buffum, James O. Bennet, Seymour Whitney, Andrew Lester, A.S. Ball, S. M. Raymond, John E. Benton, Luther Lee.

A FREE SOIL MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.-A A Free Soil Meeting in Pennsylvania.—A meeting of the citizens of Kennett Square, Chester, Pennsylvania, of every political party, in favor of excluding slavery from the National Territories, and opposed to the election of Lewis Cass and Zachary Taylor, was convened on Wednesday evening, July 12. The following were the officers appointed: Wednesday evening, July 12. The following were the officers appointed: President, Harlan Gause; Vice Presidents, Zebulon P. Thayer, John Richards, Abraham Hamer; Secretaries, L. P. Anderson, William

hambers.
An address was made by Dr. S. Stebbins, and a

number of resolutions adopted, of which the most Resolved, That the People themselves, in their

Resolved, That the People themselves, in their primary capacity as citizens, are the rightful and final arbiters of the fitness or unfitness of candidates for public office, and that the selection of such candidates for our support by a National Convention imposes upon us no obligation to support them, farther than such nominations may be ratified by the voice of the People, whose prerogative and duty it is to confirm or reject the acts of delegates who have assumed to speak in their name.

of delegates who have assumed to speak in their name.

Resolved, That we will support no man for President, Congress, or the State Legislature, who is not openly and avowedly in favor of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a general mass meeting of the friends of free soil in Chester county, to be held at Westchester on the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Free Soil Convention, to be held at Buffalo, the 9th of August, and adopting such other measures as the emergency requires.

A Western Pennsylvania Free Soil Convention is to be held on the 17th of August. FREE Soil papers are starting up everywhere

The Pioneer, an able paper, commenced by F-P. Tracy at Norwich, Connecticut, has just reached us.

Lucius E. Smith, who was too honest to remai editor of the Hartford Courant, a Taylor paper, has established the Free Soil Advocate at Hart-Globe, now a resident, we believe, of Maryland, ford-an excellent, handsomely printed sheet.

The Freeman's Banner, a new Van Buren paper, has been started at Schenectady. York of the Daily Statesman, a campaign Free

SOUTHERN OHIO. — The following letter will ahow what they are doing in Southern Ohio. "We are astir here, friend Bailey, and no mis-

"I am here amid excitement—no Cass, no Taylor excitement—but all Free Soil, Free Labor. Southern Ohio is coming up, and will speak out strongly. If we had three months more than we have, we would sweep the Buckeye and Hoosier land as with a whirlwind.

"Last week, full and enthusiastic meetings were

held in Miama, Montgomery, and Greene.
"J. C. Vaughan addressed the people last Tuesday at and around Troy, morning and evening. Full houses were had, and, better yet, the men in Full houses were had, and, better yet, the men in them were full of spirit. 'Give us any man, so he be honest,' said they, 'and we will support him. The great issue is Free Soil. Let the nominations at Buffalo be made, and we are out.'
"On Wednesday, J. C. Vaughan spoke to the People, morning and evening, at Milton. The same enthusiasm prevailed there. The Free Soil." men here are uppermost, and will keep so. In that strong and intelligent neighborhood, I doubt

where.
"Thursday night, some four hundred citizens gathered at Dayton, Montgomery county, to hear Mr. Vaughan. This is a hard county. The two parties stick close to their candidates, to their party leaders; but the seed is sown, and the re-

Marietta Intelligencer.

Still Bolting.—Charles D. Smith, Secretary of the last Senate in Michigan, and editor of the Adrian Watchman, has abandoned Cass, and given in his adhesion to the Barnburners.

Livery of the State Company of the Sta

WESTCHESTER, PA .- A large and enthusiasti ed President. A debate took place between some members of the Convention and Taylor men, in gust 1st. Hon. David Potts presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Dacratic paper, the latter were floored. Spirited vid Dudley Field, Esq., of New York, addressed

> Van Buren for the Presidency FAYETTE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES .- The Democratic citizens of these two counties in Penn- of members of Congress. sylvania met at Brownsville on the 31st of July. Richard McKinley was called to the chair. Dr. Gazzem addressed the meeting in an eloquent strain. Resolutions in favor of free soil, the Buf-

soil, free labor, and free men, in that place, on the 26th. Mr. B. Corley was elected President. S. E. Dimmick, of Honesdale, addressed the meeting in an hour's speech. Resolutions were passed in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge McLean for the Vice Presidency; also, approving in glowing terms of the course of Mr. Hale and Mr. Wilmot. Four Delegates were aphase of the editor of La Presse, and La Presse was the organ of Christina. The most virtuous of ladies,

ware, and that the votes of him and his colleague

11. Resolved, That our Representative in Congress, John W. Houston, be requested to vota, against the passage of said bill, or of any other law, the practical operation of which will be to admit slavery into territory now free.

BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO. - Large Free Soil neeting, without distinction of party, at Flushing, on the 29th. Jesse Bailey was chosen President. Hon. B. S. Cowen was called upon for a speech, but declined, owing to his official station He stated, however, that he was a Free Soil man and a Whig, too good a Whig to vote for Zachary Taylor. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted. Ten delegates were appointed to the Buffalo Convention. The Convention resolved to carry the principle into the State and Congresterrogate every candidate.

Adjourned to meet at St. Clairsville, on th 26th of August.

WINTHROP, MAINE. - Free Soil meeting on July 22d. Joseph B. Fillebrown, President, J. ed, in which they pledge themselves to vote for no man, as a candidate for Congress, not openly committed against slavery extension. The first

1. Resolved, That the time has fully come when, regardless of party names, we should firmly and irrevocably plant ourselves upon the doctrines of Freedom, as laid down in the Declaration of Inependence, and avow the leading principles of our political creed to be—

 No support, encouragement, or establishment of slavery by the National Government.
 No Slave Territory.
 No more Slave States.
 No more submission to the dictation of slave-holders, in contravention of the above principles. Iowa.-A large Free Soil meeting held at Rochester, Iowa, on the call of 72 persons, without distinction of party. John Casebear, President, M. B. Church, Secretary.

Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

3. Resolved, That slaveholders alone are bene-3. Resolved, That slaveholders alone are benefited by slavery, and that non-slaveholders are injured by it, especially those who live in the slave States.

4. Resolved, That most of the people in this States.

4. Resolved, That most of the people in this State, in selecting for themselves a new home in the West, would have located themselves farther south, if the country there had been free; and that many of them have emigrated from the slave!

States, in order to avoid the presence of slavery.

S. Resolved, That the question, whether the territory which we have acquired or may acquire from Mexico, shall continue as it now is, a free territory, or be converted into a slave territory, is not so much a question between the North and the South, as it is a question between slaveholders and non-slaveholders; consequently, it is a

ers and non-slaveholders; consequently, it is a question between the few and the many.

6. Resolved, That, whereas the extent of the slave States is twice as great as the extent of the free States, slaveholders ought to be content in having so large a part of our country given up to

their peculiar interest.
7. Resolved, That it would be inconsistent with the principles of justice and equality, to give up to the special benefit of a few slaveholders a territory which has cost this nation one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and much blood; especially

since, by so doing, we should inflict a great and lasting evil upon the rest of the community. 8. Resolved, That Texas, which is sufficient in been added to this nation within a few years, and has been given up to the interest of slaveholders consequently, non-slaveholders can justly demand all the territory which may be acquired from Mexico, and still not have their part in propor-tion to their number.

ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y .- Free Soil, Anti-Taylor Whig Convention on the 23d ultimo. Judge Roberts, of Rome, presiding. Thirty delegates appointed to the Buffalo Convention. WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.-Free Soil Convention on the 22d ultimo. C. Pudney, President. Speeches

made by several influential politicians. Thirty delegates, Whig, Democratic, and Liberty, appointed to the Buffalo Convention. CALHOUN COUNTY, MICH.-Free Soil meeting at Marshall of the Democracy. Hon. Jabez Fox

addressed the meeting.

The Ann Arbor Democrat contains a call for a meeting in Washtenaw county, signed by 300 of the most respectable citizens of the county. KANE COUNTY, ILL.-Free Soil Convention large and enthusiastic, on the 17th. E. W. Brew-

ster presiding. Strong resolutions adopted. Twenty-six delegates appointed to the Buffalo Convention. ALTON, ILL.-Free Soil meeting of the Democ racy on the 22d ultimo, Robert Ferguson, a highly respectable merchant, presiding. John Dye,

City Collector, Secretary. Nomination of Van Buren approved-eight delegates aprointed to Buffalo. DEDHAM, MASS .- Large Convention on the 31st ultimo, S. A. Walker presiding. Mr. Keyes, of the Governor's Council, Charles F. Adams, and

others, addressed the meeting. TAUNTON, MASS .- Great Free Soil meeting Hon. Samuel Perkins, presiding. Meeting addressed by Hon. John Mills, Ex-Governor Morton, and others.

But it is useless to attempt to give the names

of all the Free Soil meetings in the old Bay Connecticut.-State Free Soil Convention on the 2d instant at Hartford. Men of all parties present. State and county committees elected.

Eighteen delegates appointed to Buffalo, six Whigs, six Democrats, six Abolitionists. LODI, MEDINA COUNTY, O .- A Free Soil meeting on the 4th July-the proceedings of which having been forwarded to us for publication, and mislaid, we abridge. It was addressed by Messrs. Keep and Dyer. Several excellent resolutions were adopted, approving the course of Messrs. Hale, Niles, Palfrey, Tuck, Giddings, &c., repudusting the Baltimore and Philadelphia nomina-tions, and denouncing the electioneering taction

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, July 14, 1848. To the Editor of the National Era:

passed.

Carbondale, Pa.—The Carbondale Democrat brings us the report of proceedings in favor of free soil, free labor, and free men, in that place, on the 26th. Mr. B. Corley was elected President. S. E. Dimmick, of Honesdale, addressed the meeting in the control of the Editor of the National Era:

The all absorbing topic "the siege of Paris," which filled every mind when I last wrote, is gradually passing away from public attention. I have no occasion to give any statement on the present aspect of affairs in France, but I cannot refrain from the remark that the suspicions entertained for the last ten days that foreign influence had much to do in proventing the outbreak and supplied to the control of the National Era:

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Delaware.—A Free Soil State Convention was held in Newcastle county, Delawars, on the 26th ult. Jacob Pussy was called to the chair, Charles Canby and A. N. Dixon were elected Vice Presidents, and J. G. Jackson and W. G. Hollis, Secretaries. The Convention was addressed in an able manner by Dr. Stebbins and Dr. Elder. Strong resolutions were adopted, and Jacob Pussy Joseph Lloyd, William Chandler, and A. N. Dixon, were appointed delegates to the Buffalo Convention. The following resolutions are quite seasonable:

Suppose Mr. Adams were living, would any

rect any erroneous impressions given to the public, or state qualifying circumstances or conditions forgotten by his reporters, the injustice done might be remedied to a certain extent. But he is in his grave; and though each man of the many hundreds who conversed with him should give reports most injurious to his memory, no voice can come thence to correct their perversions or ex-

Although a sense of propriety would forever

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

game of the kingdom. Fond of fight and feathamendment as the sole proposition to Texas; upon this assurance, I voted for the amendment moved by Mr. Walker, containing the substance of Mr. Benton's bill, and voted for the resolution as it now stands on the statute book. cumin, but all "weightier matters;" and whose

> taxed by these imposts and impositions, that loyalty itself cries out in tones of vexation and agony, "Though Kings can do no wrong, they have

LOOK HERE Unionville, Chester Co., Pa., July 24, 1848.

pear (for the time being) cast into the back ground, and the supporters of General Taylor seem to rest his claims to the Presidency altogether upon his anti-slavery principles.

Editors, lecturers, and advocates, all make him out a Wilmot-Proviso or Slavery-Restrictionist of the first water. Our editor (Register & Examiner, Wilmot-Proviso or Slavery-Restrictionist of the first water. Westchester) says he "advocates his (Taylor's) election solely for the purpose of preventing the

election solely for the purpose of preventing the extension of Slavery."

You may possibly have some spare Southern exchanges that have something in them bearing upon the subject; if you could send us one, once in a while, it might possibly do some good. Even while I am now writing, a printed handbill is handed me, calling upon "the friends of Taylor and Filmore, and all opposed to the Extension of Slavery" (a beautiful connection) "to meet in this place to form a Rough and Ready Club."

Please print my name in full. Please print my name in full.

Macon Republican, of the 27th ultimo, which happens to be lying upon our table: "The South has nothing to expect, much less to gain, by the election of either of the Democratic

the Democracy. There lies before us, an imposing handbill, 30 inches by 18, calling upon the does not approve of the action of the Baltimore "Democrats of Lorain," (O.) "and all lovers of ers, she hires the sons of her poor at thirteen instant." Colonel Weller and Judge Wood are by the Convention. shillings a month, to sail and march round the announced as the speakers. "The compaign is world, and bully and kill all who oppose their opened," proceeds the call—"GENERAL CASS,

June 12, 1848." (Any gentleman from the South

"General Cass has bravely and frankly defined his position in his Nicholson letter. He will veto the Wilmot Proviso."

now present to him: now present to him:

GENERAL CASS.

From the Cleveland (Ohio)

Plaindealer.

"Ben. Cass believes that from the simple operations of the Constitution, the character of the people now there, and those likely to go there, and those likely to go there, and the strong public sentiment in all of the free and many of the slave States, against Slavery, that it never will exist in those Territories. We know from the repeated by him, in reference in Slavery that it never will exist in those Territories.

he is with the sound which can cupies the ground which can only be conceded to by the South for the safety of her treenliar institutions.' He

another dreadful outbreak may be anticipated be-fore long. Whether it be from the reverses of the past, or dread of the future, certain it is that Lon-don has become the refuge of an unusual number of foreigners, of all ranks, from deposed premiers downwards.

the P. James Bay

downwards.

Our Physical Force revolutionists appear to have yielded to that sort of power which they had invoked. The good cause of Reform has been by them thrown into the category of quantities; the problem is worked—as the solution for the present is, that the amount of force in the hands of Government is a large multiple of that possessed by the "steel pen and red ink school." Earnest Jones, Messrs. Trussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, and Looney, are doomed, each of them, to rather more than two years quiet in the new House of Corthan two years quiet in the new House of Cor-rection for Middlesex. Mr. Trussell protests rection for Middlesex. Mr. Trussell protests that he never recommended the removal of obnoxious tyrants by private assassination, but the jury and he were, unfortunately for him, at issue on

In Ireland, we are likely to have a few more martyrs to Physical Force doctrines, in the persons of Meagher, Duffey, Doheny, and others of less note, connected with the Felon and the Nation.

less note, connected with the Felon and the Nation. The country is considered by the Government to be too much agitated to render a visit of the Queen desirable this year.

On subjects affecting Slavery, I have to observe, that Lord John Russell is making progress with his measure, unsatisfactory though it be to nearly all parties whose interests are concerned in it. The opposition of Lord George Bentinck and the West India party has proved an entire failure—the amendment having been lost on Monday night by a majority of thirty-four. Leave having been obtained to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions, the Cabinet plan will progress with rapidity.

The report of the committee on the West In dia question has just been published, and it has excited in every quarter the utmost horror at the slave traffic as it exists at the present moment between the coast of Africa and the Brazils. There is more waste of human life, more plentiful deportation of slaves from the coast, a greater reduction in the price of human flesh and spirit, than had been imagined by the people of this country. I think the conviction is becoming universal, that the armed squadron off Africa is worse than useless. We are supposed now to pay, in all ways, more than a million a year, for the purpose of preventing an evil which we only aggravate by this means, and we may expect that before the face of the facts which have been brought to light, our Government will see the wisdom of abandoning this scheme altogether.

An effort has been made by the Bishop of Oxford, to bring the force of legislation to bear against the crime of seduction; but after proceeding as far as the third reading, the measure has been lost, in consequence of being encumber-There is more waste of human life, more plen

has been lost, in consequence of being encumber-ed with other provisions, comprehending more than the bill professed to contemplate, and which than the bill professed to contemplate, and which evils do not seem to be within the province of Parliamentary enactment. Another Parliament-ary measure, designed to diminish the amount of "Sunday traffic," though going on favorably at present, will most probably fail before it has ad-vanced much further. It is a sad thing that peo-ple will not avoid the evils which God has pro-proved the property of the property of the pro-ticities of the property of the property of the pro-ticities of the property of the property of the pro-ticities of the property of the property of the pro-ticities of the property of the property of the pro-ticities of the property of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-perty of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-perty of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-perty of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-ticities of the pro-perty of the pro-ticities of hibited, until some human authority, having power to inflict temporal penalties, has re-edited the Divine law. Our lawmakers are growingly disposed to let alone the subject, with which they never ought to have meddled.

Our truly apostolic Bishop of Exeter, who seems determined not to be outdone by Hilde-brand, has called for a fresh sacrifice to his episbrand, has called for a fresh sacrifice to his episcopal wrath, which is to be furnished forth in the
person of the Rev. James Shore, who will probably be soon thrown into prison, really for the
crime of leaving the established church, and becoming a dissenting minister, nominally for the
oppressive costs of the prosecution which this
successor of the Apostles directed against the
man who denied baptismal regeneration.

Having worked my way into matters ecclesiastical. I must notice the opening of the Roman Catho-

Having worked my way into matters ecclesiastical, I must notice the opening of the Roman Catholic church in St. George's, Lambeth, the building and decoration of which have been going on for the last eight years. The opening of this church has, of course, been a source of great gratification, not only to the Roman Catholic population of England, but to the members of that community has, of course, been a source of great gratification, not only to the Roman Catholic population of England, but to the members of that community throughout the continent of Europe and the world. The building is not a cathedral, as has been erroneously stated, but a large church, capable of holding above 3,000 persons. It is a Gothic structure of the "early English" era, the entrance being through the magnificent arch of a tower, which is to bear a tall spire "some ither day." The walls are plain, and defaced by sundry pictures hung up on each side. At the end of the nays is the chancel which is one mass of the transcribers of the National Era, making twelve in all, to be sent to my address. If you please, you may tell your subscribers, as fact taught by the experience of one who considers himself as having but little tact for business of the kind, that they will find it almost no trouble at all to get subscribers for the Era at the present time, if they will only make a little effort. The late mob had the effect of giving your paper a great notoriety, its existence and principles became known to almost every one, and a strong public sentiment in its favor was the result. And of the nays is the chancel which is one mass of gilding and paint, surmounted by a huge crucifix, rising out of the rood loft. The crucifix has an image of the Saviour, I suppose as large as life. At the end of the left aisle is the chapel of the Sacrament; at the end of the other aisle, that of the View and the wealth of the Romish church here and abroad could make them. The Earl of Shrewsbury gave £800 for the window over the Shrewsbury gave £300 for the window over the altar. The consecration was attended by nearly all the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry in England, and a large number of Protestants, who went to see the sight, and, I am sorry to testify, thought it no sin to assume the attitude of worship at the elevation of the Host. Among those by whom this was done, I believe there were several narrows who are read to the State of t by whom this was done, I believe there were several persons who are paid by the State for preaching the doctrines of our Protestant Reformers. The procession into the church, consisting of nearly 300 priests of various orders, and some fifteen or sixteen bishops, collected from all quarters, the whole accompanied by lighted candles, (although the sun shone very brightly at the time,) and moving at the sound of the best music of some of the principal Italian singers now in London, made up a scene which, to the eye of a Romanist and a Puseyite, was perfect. Dr. Wiseman, whose episcopal rotundity speaks well for a bishoprick, gave a very clever defence of pomp and show in a house of Christian worship, and many of our Protestant neighbors contributed to and show in a house of Christian worship, and many of our Protestant neighbors contributed to the support of the pageant. There has been preaching there every night since; and among the preachers were Mr. Oakley and the Hon. Mr. Spencer, formerly Protestant clergymen. The latter gentleman, for he evidently is one, malgréhis coarse Passionist garb, earnestly exhorted his hearers to pray for "the conversion of England;" giving as one inducement the consideration that hearers to pray for "the conversion of England;" giving, as one inducement, the consideration, that our country would find rest in Catholicity from the revolutionary spirit which is now abroad in other lands. I believe most of my countrymenthink that our political health and safety would not be much improved by a conversion to the religion which has failed to produce peace and good order anywhere. Yours, truly,

RIOT AT ALLEGHANY CITY.

Operatives in possession of the Factory-Defeat the Sheriff and Officers.

PITTSBURG, July 31, 1848. Alleghany City has been the scene of great excitement all day, in consequence of a riot among the factory operatives. A strike had taken place, to force the mill proprietors to let the ten-hour law go into operation. Some of the operatives had resumed work in the Pennsylvania Mill, notwithstanding the owners refused to grant their demand, and, in consequence, the other malcontents attacked the mill, broke the doors and windows, and finally dispersed the sheriff's posse dows, and finally dispersed the sheriff's posse called out to repress the outbreak. The sheriff and several of the police officers and other persons were badly hurt. The operatives appear to have gained the day, and fears are entertained that they will proceed to farther violence. They are now in possession of the factory.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

The following letter from Charles Ellet, jr., to a friend in Philadelphia, appeared in the North American on Thursday morning. It is one of the most thrilling adventures we ever gave publicity to; and, as a feat of cool, calm daring, it has never been excelled.—Baltimore Clipper.

"NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1848 "This morning I laid the last plank of my foot bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back sgain in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either side. My horse, though spirited, went along quietly, touched up cocasionally with the whip, just to show him that he was in command, and give him courage.

courage.

"On returning, I directed one of the drivers the bring on his team—a two horse closed carriage on retaining, I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team—a two horse closed carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box, and drove over and back. The horses went quietly. The flooring is but eight feet mide, 220 feet high, 762 feet long, and without railing, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see anywhere else."

THE VAN BUREN FREE SOIL MOVEMENT.

We regard the pretended Anti-Sheent of the New York Locofocos as nent of the New York Locofocos as heartless a hat party has ever been since it has had a cor rolling influence in that great State. New Haven Palladium.

When the editor of the Palladium and his pe ical friends shall have heart enough to repu diate a Party which, in rejecting the Wilm Provise at its National Convention, and selecting for candidate a slaveholder, understood to be con-

mitted against it, it will think better of the Barnburners. Whatever may be their faults, treason to the Cause of Human Rights cannot be laid at

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10, 1848.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

We have been urged repeatedly to let our paper go to clubs, for the campaign. So expensive is printing in Washington, and so heavy are our burdens here generally, that we fear to bscription of the paper. But, constrained by the solicitations of friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of Anti-Slavery readers, we have concluded to offer the Era for four months, which will embrace the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which its official results will be made public, on the following terms:

Ten copies to one address, for four months, five dollars, in

We have not heretofore encouraged subscriptions to the Era for less than a year, but the present state of political affairs, the importance of a wide diffusion of Anti-Slavery truths, and the earnest request of numerous friends, now induce us to announce that, until otherwise noticed, we will furnish the Era to those who cannot subscribe for a longer period, six months for one dollar, as usual, in advance.

We accompany this offer with the expression of an earnest hope, that, where it is practicable, subscriptions will be sent for a year.

BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Full reports of this great Convention in our ext. Now is the time to subscribe. Those who are prompt may secure the number containing Corwin's speech, of which we were obliged to print an extra quantity.

See advertisement of Corwin's speech OUR FRIEND'S (JOEL WOOD'S) article reach

d here too late to produce any effect.

FOR THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS OF THE PEARL, see fourth page. The verdict of the jury, (guilty of feloniously abducting,) in view of the nstructions of the Court, is extraordinary. Drayton is again on trial on a second indictment.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, while Congress is in ses sion, and the Free Soil Movement is requiring so much attention, to afford much room to Corres-(good ones, too) enough to fill two or three numbers of the Era. In a few weeks, we shall get rid of Congressional matter, and probably take one or two weeks' rest for ourselves - then we may depopulate our pigeon-holes.

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. HORACE MANN is too good to be kept out of the Era, and too long to be put in, at present. It is our intention to publish it some time after the adjournment of

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We feel constrained again to acknowledge the kindness of our friends in their efforts to extend the circulation of the any other than a Provisional Government at the Era. The hint of our friend C-S-, of Boston, has been a most pregnant one-his example is yet remembered. Scarcely a mail that does not bring us some fruit from it. Take the following illustration of its operation, selected from many equally striking:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 8, 1846. DEAR SIE: Enclosed you will find six dollars or three more numbers of the National Era, mak-

thousands adrift from the old parties, whom a very little persuasion will induce to take the Era, by which they will be safely drawn on board the Anti-Slavery ship. Now is the time for every friend of Freedom to exert himself in her behalf; and in a way can be work more enectually than in extending the circulation of Anti-Slavery pa-

THE COMPROMISE BILL KILLED-PROCEED-INGS. &c.

We intended last week to describe the process with which the monster bill was killed in the House, and add a few comments upon the policy by which hitherto the Territory of Oregon has been treated as an alien to the great American family; but, having been crowded out, we proceed

The House of Representatives, always more trustworthy than the Senate on questions involving personal freedom, has strangled the obnoxious

Friday week, it was taken up from the Speaker's table, and Mr. Boyd moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay upon the table. Great excitement and confusion followed, during which several motions were offered, and

short speeches made. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, said that he had asked eave that morning to report bills founding Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California-but objection had come from the Democratic side of the House. He was anxious to provide these people with Governments. But this Compromise would settle nothing-would never be

agreed to. Amidst great confusion, Mr. Stephens got the floor. The bill, he said, settled nothing-would give no peace to the country. The session was already too long-the question could not be adjusted during the present session-it was time for Congress to adjourn and go home. He moved to

lay the bill upon the table. The yeas and nays were demanded, and they

The yeas and nays were demanded, and they stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingham, Blanchard, Boyden, Buckner, Butler, Canby, Clapp, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Crovier, Darling, Diokey, Dixon, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henley, Henry. Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenkins, Kellogg, D. P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sydney Lawrence, Lincoln, Lard, Lyude, Macley, McClelland, Mclivaine, Horace Mann, G. P. Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Petrie, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shirrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Strong, Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wiley, Wilmot—112.

NAYS—Messrs, Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Bocock, Botts, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Catheart, Chapman, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cooke, Crisfield, Daniel, Diokinson, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, R. W. Cobb, Cooke, Crisfield, Daniel, Dickinson, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, W. P. Hall, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jameson, A. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Thomas Butler King, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Outlaw, Pettit, Peyton, Pilsbury, Preston, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Sims, Stanton, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Turner, Vensble, Wallace, Wick, Williams, Woodward—97.

Garnett Duncan of Kentucky, and Mr. Haskell of Tennessee, who had not voted on the first mo tion, voted in the affirmative on the second; and that Franklin Clark, who had voted may on the first motion, voted yea on the second. This would have made the vote to lay on the table the motion to reconsider-115, but, Robert Smith, who voted yea on the first motion, did not vote at all on the second. In this way the vote of 114 is ex-

plained. On the other hand, Franklin Clark, changing his vote from nay on the motion to lay the bill the table, to yea on the motion to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider, and Mr. Clingman, who voted nay on the first motion, not voting at all on the second, would have reduced the last vote to 95, had it not been for Mr. Cummins, of Ohio, who, not having voted at all on the motion to lay on the table the bill, voted against the subsequent notion. This explains the 96 nays.

The Cass papers of the South charge the response sibility of the defeat of the Compromise, on the ight Whig members from the South voting to lay upon the table-but, it must be recollected, that ras not a test vote on the merits of the bill. Several members, opposed to the bill itself, voted against the motion to lay upon the table, some, on the ground that, being a Senate bill, it was entitled to more respectful treatment, others, conemplating its amendment so as to make it gen-

erally acceptable.
In the Senate, this proceeding awakened a spirit of resentment among some of the members, but illy concealed. Mr. Hannegan was extremely veement; he was indignant that the House should treat with so little courtesy a measure emanating from the Senate. He called up at once the resolution of the House to adjourn on the 7th of August, exclaiming that it was useless now to expect that any Government would be provided for the Terries-and intimating that the People would see where to place the responsibility of this event. Fortunately, moderate counsels prevailed, and the Senate amended the resolution by subtituting the 14th for the 7th of August.

Since then, the House has passed the Oregon bill by an overwhelming majority, steadfastly voting lown all attempts to embarrass it with bills for the Government of the other two Territories, or o amend it so as to allow the introduction of sla very. The bill is now in the Senate, committed to its Territorial Committee. We shall see whether, in the face of such a vote from the House, it will dare defeat it, and drive the people of Oregon to desperation, by an unwarrantable attempt to encumber it with Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California. Such conduct would be properly judged by the coun

Oregon is the scene of a bloody struggle, grow ing out of the neglect of Congress to provide the settlers with a Government, and establish an Indian Agency. She implores protection-her agent in Washington entreats Congress to pass the bill. On the contrary, New Mexico and California are at peace—they have just been acquired by treaty-there is no urgent necessity for providing present session. Why link together Territories so differently circumstanced? Again: in the campaign of 1844, it was the conjunction of Ore gon and Texas to which the entire Democratic party solemnly pledged itself. Both were to be brought into the Union together, protection to both was promised at the same time. Part of the bargain was fulfilled. Texas was dragged in, neck and heels-one half of Oregon was quietly and most cautiously inducted-Texas was at once provided with a Government; but Oregon, through the tender mercies of John C. Calhoun, was left without any; and now, through the same consid erate interposition, while Texas rests at peace, Oregon, with the knife of the savage gleaming at her throat, is compelled to stand without, undefended save by her own right arm, until Mr. Cal-Mexico and California! And seconding him in this work of good faith, and humanity, and lofty statesmanship, we find such men as J. M. CLAY-TON I D REIGHT EDWARD HANNEGAN, and STE-

THE RECORD.

We copy the following analysis from the New York Tribune: On the question of keeping the Jeffersonian Proviso in the Oregon Bill, the whole South voted against it, with the exception of Mr. Houston, of

Delaware.					
YEAS-for	strik	ing ou	t.		
Free State Cassites					11
Slave State Cassites					50
Free State Whigs					0
Slave State Whigs		-			27
With the service No. 4, 2 - 4				-	
Total (61 Locos,	27 W	Vhigs)			88
NAYS-for Fre	e Son	il in Or	egon.	170	
Free State Locos -					39
Slave State Locos -					0
Free State Whigs					73
Slave State Whigs		1			2

Total (Whigs 75, Locos 39) - - 114 On the final passage, the vote stood—yeas 128, nays, 71; 56 majority for organizing Oregon with the Wilmot Proviso. The free States voted solid for the bill, except that Lewis C. Levin, a South Carolinian representing the Native district in Pennsylvania, voted with the bulk of the Southern members against the bill.

The following Representatives from free States voted for black bondage, and we give them black

McClernand, Ill.

Miller, O. Richardson, Ill. Robinson, Ia.

Birdsall, N. Y.

Ficklin, Ill.

Fickin, III. Chs. J. Ingersoll, Pa. Wm. McKennon, jr., O. Wick, Is. Brodhead, Pa.	Miller, O. Richardson, Ill. Robinson, Ia. Sawyer, O.			
The following were the scasion, several of whom ha	absentees upon this			
Atkinson, Va.	Thompson, Ky.			
Barrow, Tenn.	Edsall, N. J.			
Beale, Va.	Gaines, Ky.			
Bedinger, Va.	Irwin, Pa.			
Belcher, Me.	Johnson, N. H.			
Boyden, N. C.	Leffler, Iowa.			
Bridges, Pa.	Levin, Pa.			
Brown, Pa.	Meade, Va.			
Buckner, Ky.	Morehead, Ky.			
Clapp, Me.	Morse, La.			
Donnell, N. C.	Nes, Pa.			
Wilson, N. H.	Peyton, Ky.			
Murphy, N. Y.	Strong, Pa.			
STATE OF THE PARTY	Carried State of the Land of the Land			

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

We shall not continue our quotations from the newspapers which have condemned and are yet denouncing the Clayton Compromise, but simply record the names of such papers, and their party

Kennebec (Me.) Journal-Taylor; Montrose (Pa.) Democrat—Cass; Connecticut Whig—Tayor; Eastern (Me) Times - Cass; Gem of the Prairies, (Ill.)—Independent; Vermont (Brattle-borough) Phœnix—Taylor; Bradford (Pa.) Reporter—Cass; Westchester Register and Examiner—Taylor; Saco (Me.) Democrat—Cass; Lancaster (Pa) Examiner and Herald—Taylor; Ballston (N. Y.) Journal-Taylor; Portland (Me.) Advertiser-Taylor; Lewiston Falls (Me.) Journal-Independent; Christian Philosopher, (Sandusky City)—Religious; Bennington (Vt.) Free Press— Taylor; New York Evangelist—Religious; Woon-socket (R. I.) Patriot—Independent; Cadiz (O.) Sentinel—Cass; Massilon (O.) Telegraph—Taylor; Weekly (Me.) Umpire—Taylor; Gettysburg (Pa) Star—Taylor; Mahoning (O.) Index—Cass. Of course, all the Independent Whig and Democratic and Liberty papers are in opposition,

but these it is needless to men Since the foregoing was written, many papers of all classes have reached us, denouncing all compromise. No room for even names.

Hon. FRANKLIN CLARE. - This gentle member of Congress from Maine, voted agai laying on the table the monster Compromis the Senate. As he is a candidate for reslecti by yeas 114, nays 96.

It will be perceived that the bill was laid upon the table by a majority of 15; the motion to repair the table by a majority of 15; the motion to repossed the table by a majority of 15; the motion to repossed the table by a majority of 15; the motion to repossed the table by a majority of 16.

By comparing the two votes we find, that

THE SENATE AND THE OREGON BILL.

The Oregon bill of the House, was reported last Saturday in the Senste, from the Committee on Territories, to which it had been referred, with two important amendments—one securing an absolute veto to the Governor, the other incorporating the following as a part of the 12th section, which prohibits slavery—"inasmuch as the said Territory is north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri Compromise."

A similar amendment was moved in the House, at the second session of the last Congress, by Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, at the instance of Mr-Calhoun, and rejected by a most decided vote. Why Mr. Douglas should attach such an encumbrance to the present bill, unless to defeat the measure entirely, it is hard to understand. Messrs-Dayton, Niles, and Hale, on one side, and Messrs' Butler, Underwood, and Mason, on the other, opposed it. Mr. Douglas insisted that the amendment would commit no Senator supporting it, one way or the other, in relation to the Territories. We do not see it in this light. Where is the use of it, unless to assign the only reason why slavery is prohibited in Oregon? This reason is stated to be, that the Territory lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. Let it be agreed to, and unless the other Territories are to be provided with Governments. such a vote will be appealed to as having by implication established the policy that slavery was not to be prohibited below 36 deg. 30 min.

Let all attempts at evasion and overreaching be voted down. Give us a direct vote on the ques tion-shall Oregon have a Territorial Government excluding slavery? This settled, upon its own merits, free from all entanglement, the question in relation to the other Territories remains unembarrassed, for the decision of Congress at its next session.

THE QUESTION AUTHORITATIVELY AND FI-MALLY SETTLED.

As the Signal letter has been solely relied upon by the Anti-Slavery Whig supporters of General Taylor, to give countenance to the idea that he was friendly to the Wilmot Proviso, in fact committed to it by his declaration of approval of the entiments of that letter, we are pleased to be able at last to set this matter forever at rest. The editor of the Tusmloosa (Ala) Monitor has obtained leave of General Taylor to publish the following letter. The reader will perceive that it complete ly sustains the correctness of our interpretation of his reply to the Signal letter.

"Headquarters, Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Nov. 5, 1847. "Siz: Your letter of the 4th ult. has been re eived. In reply to your remarks concerning a etter which I addressed, some time since, to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, I have no hesitacommunication that it was not my intention in that communication to express an opinion either in concurrence with or in opposition to any of the views embraced in the editorial article to which

"The letter itself, like most other letters mine on unofficial matters which have found their mine on unofficial matters which have found their way into the newspapers, was not intended for publication, but simply written as a matter of courtesy in answer to one which I had received from the gentleman in question. For this object, it was entirely sufficient; though, under the belief that it would never go beyond this point, it is quite probable that it may not have been prepared with that care and critical accuracy which appears to be so much required by politicians. pears to be so much required by politicians. It was simply my desire, on that occasion, as has been my custom uniformly through life, to express my respect for opinions which I believed to b onestly entertained, and, as long as thus held

honestly entertained and as long as thus hear, my approval of his maintaining them.

"Should it ever become my official duty to give my opinions on any or all of the political questions referred to in the article above mentioned, I shall discharge the duty to the best of my judgment. Until then, my opinions on such matters "I need hardly add, in conclusion, that this communication is not intended for the public

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient "Z. TAYLOR,
"Major General U. S. A."

THINGS THAT QUEHT TO BE KNOWN.

A Northern paper says the bill of Messrs. Calhoun and Clayton had the "singular fortune of owing its defeat to the almost equal opposition of both sections of the country." That paper has not manifested its usual sagacity or vigilance in relation to this bill. It had no such singular fortune. Of twenty-two votes against it, but four were given by members from the slave States; and two of them thus voted, we have good reason to believe, because they believed that while it would not still agitation in the free States, it would certainly damage General Taylor's pros

Again: In the House, only eight of the 112 members who voted to lay it on the table, were from the South; and they so voted, if we understood them, because they held that the passage of the bill would not allay excitement, and might vitally injure the Whig party.

Whatever may be thought of this allegation of motives, the facts referred to show that our coemporary has totally misunderstood the matter. We wish the whole transaction could be undertood by the country. Like the bill itself, the movements preceding and accompanying it, will

While the original Oregon bill, with its amend nents, was pending in the Senate, a meeting of the Southern members of that body, without distinction of party, was called and held, to consult upon the subject. No member from the non-slaveholding States, unfriendly to the extension of slavery, was admitted to the caucus; whether any of that class of Free State men who sympa thize with slaveholders on this point, were consulted, we cannot say. That caucus, it is believed fixed the time when the debate on the bill should close; devised the project of a Special Commit tee; determined the time when, and the man by whom, the motion for its appointment should be made. A subsequent caucus, perhaps informal, of Southern members, and Northern Senators with Southern principles, it is understood, determined the composition of the Committee. All these things were concerted by Senators from the slaveholding States, without distinction of party, such men as Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dix and Niles, being totally excluded from all consultation respecting them. Is comment necessary What think the Free Soil men of the country Who now should declaim about sectionalism?

the members of the Special Committee who were among the most active in support of the bill, were ement of Discord, Decay, and Death, be let loose mong the most active in support of the bill, were known Wilmot Proviso men, is an evidence of their belief that the practical operation of the bill would have been to banish slavery from the Territories," &c. John M. Clayton and Judge Phelps are here alluded to. Now, the following extract from Mr. Clayton's speech, on presenting the bill, will show what kind of Wilmot Proviso men

these gentlemen were:
"While it was admitted on all sides," he re-

never be introduced, owing to the climate and peuliar productions of that portion." Again, he remarked, it was thought, "in case

It was then the view of the Committee, that by the laws of Nature, that is, the laws of God, there

vated by slaves; and it was their purpose by this bill to allow slavery to be introduced into such portions of the free territories obtained by us from Mexico! This is Wilmot Provisoism with a vengeance! This is obeying instructions, too! Mess Clayton and Phelps were both bound by the instructions of their respective Legislatures to vote against any measure allowing the introduction of slavery in free territory; but both committed themselves to the support of this bill, which, according to Mr. Clayton's own statement,

are portions of the earth which must be culti-

STARS AND FIRE-FLIES.

Mr. Hannegan, of the Senate, is subject to pe riodical alarms about our ever blessed Union. The short session of Congress he always signalize by at least one gigantic effort, the long session by half a dozen, in its behalf. He appears to think his eloquence the breath of its nostrils. How grandly he magnifies what nobody disparages! With what daring he defends what no one as-

issolution of the Union having blown over, the orrors of a civil war having been wisely averted, enators having recovered from the fright into which they had conveniently fallen, all things, in word, resuming their wonted aspect of unrufled serenity, the pathetic Senator from Indiana arose, and announcing his purpose to refrain from introducing any bill relating to the Territories, for the very sensible reason that the transendent genius of the Special Committee had failed to secure any favor to their goodly offspring, he accompanied the declaration with one of those overpowering bursts of eloquence to lic spirit, and her military chieftains are reckless its perpetuity. As our neighbors of the Press in The States in the region referred to are filled Vashington, penetrated with profound admiration for a genius capable of such an effort, are celebrating it in proper phraseology, we must commend our patriotism by imitating their taste.

"I think, sir," said Mr. Hannegan, "that the events of the present day are full of admonition to us, and I fear that the admonition is not suffi-ciently heeded. When Christendom looks at the debates which have taken place here, and at the other end of the Capitol, they will believe us to be on the verge of disunion and civil war. At the very same moment that we are standing out before Europe as the bright exemplar, illuminations ing and arousing mankind to a consciousness of the value of rational and regulated liberty, we the value of rational and regulated liberty, we present this humiliating spectacle of internal dissension! Why, sir, it was but the other day, as I have been informed through the correspondence of one of our diplomatic agents, that in the great German Parliament, assembled for the purpose of uniting in one grand confederacy the Germanic States, on an allusion being made to the United States of America, that angust assemblage, composed of men cold and phlegmatic as you have been ever taught to regard them rose simultane. een ever taught to regard them, rose sim usly, in token of respect, and burst forth into oud and long-protracted shouts, at the bare menion of our name! Yet here we are in relation to a question which should excite no feeling, which involves no interest upon one side, and only serves to assail an interest upon the other, send-ing forth to the world a picture that borders upon horrors of that which has recently startled

Mr. Hannegan must control his emotions; it is a consolation to know that Christendom has not yet read the debates of the Senate. Had these been familiar to that German Parliament, had it Senate of the United States has blocked all legislation for our immense Territories, so as to compel the other branch of the Legislature to consent to the establishment in them of human slavery there might have been loud and long-protracted shouts, but they would have been shouts of derision. Bless your stars, Mr. Hannegan, that the Senate debates have not yet reached Christen-

But. Mr. H. continued :

"Gentlemen talk of disunion as coolly as we talk about our ordinary appropriation bills! Dis-union! It is moral treason to breathe the word! Disunion! As was well said the other day by the Disunion! As was well said the other day by the venerable Senator from Kentucky, whose whole life has been one continued career of patriotism, how can you dismember us, when Kentucky stretches her arms across the Ohio, to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? You can never dismember us! We will hold the Union together with hooks of steel. We cannot separate! Yet, we may go and familiarize the public mind with the thought of disunion and civil war, until you do indeed light up the torch of the incendiary. It has become already 'familiar as a household word.' All this may go on, till at last we behold the gleaming sword of brother arrayed against brother, and our streams and rivers running red with blood; but you can never, on this or any other question, dismember

never, on this or any other question, dismemb the Union!

"I have said, sir, that I hold it moral trease to talk of disunion or civil war here! What! tral heaven beams all over Christendom the star of our Republic, not the less brilliant because, like the fire-fly, its light is mellow and mild when our principles are scattered broadcast throughout the European world—when the German Parliament offers its enthusiastic homage at the mere mention of our country's name! Is it at such a period that we send words of excitement and discord abroad, to make those who are struggling to imitate our example, doubt the capacity of man for self-government?"

This may be all very sublime, but it strikes u that the orator, in his fall from the beaming star to a lightning-bug, has beautifully illustrated, by example, the old maxim of the critics-"there is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous." A beaming star in the "central heaven," shining like a fire-fly, is a spectacle to behold!

PLANS OF ANNEXATION.

We have no sympathy, as our readers well un erstand, with that timid Conservatism which finds nothing but ruin in the expansion of our territory. That Anglo-American institutions are to spread over and control this North American continent, has long been with us a settled conviction-a conviction derived from a consideration of the nature of these institutions, the new world for the surplus millions of the old. But let us take care that no deadly foe lurk by On another point our cotemporary is equally

But let us take care that no deadly foe lurk by
nistaken. He remarks that the fact that two of
the hearth-stone—that no noxious principle poi where these myriads of human beings are to rea a new empire. Let them be one with us. Let the law of Personal Freedom—a law stamped upon all men by the hand that formed them, and whose untrammeled operation exalts, humanizes, and develops society—be their unchangeable law.

Establish this as an unalterable principle in our Governmental policy, and acquisition by con-quest, fraud, or violence, is stopped. It has been our destiny to increase, to extend our borders,

Let freedom be the fixed law henceforth of all territory acquired, and slavery will no longer seek to ally itself with the spirit of territorial exongress refused to touch the subject, the country pansion, which will then develop itself in oberould be slaveholding only where by the laws of dience to the wants of our population, and in har-Nature slave labor was effective, and free labor mony with the rights of neighboring Powers.

These thoughts have been suggested by recen movements on our Southern border, which show that the pernicious element of Slavery-aggressic is again at work.

The National Intelligencer of the 1st instant in vites the attention of Congress to the following statement, presented in the precise language of an authority on which it places entire reliance:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Tampico and Matamoros as the scaports. General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrange-ments. Many have already gone from New Or-leans to mark him; the American force will not be leans to meet him; the American force will not be leans to meet him; the American force will not be less than five thousand men. Our Government the Executive were consulted; but they said that they would neither aid nor oppose it. They will nid it, notwithstanding their declaration. They can leave arms, ammunition, &c., at Tampico and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force take them. Further amezzation is the object, after the new Republic of 'Sierra Madre' has declared its independence of Mexico." would leave the question of slavery to be decided by natural laws, as one portion of the territory, it was conceded on all hands, required slave clared its independence of Mexico."

The New Orleans papers lately contained the following advertisement, referring doubtless to the same scheme:

" Buffalo Hunt on the Rio Grande.-All those de Grande next fall, are requested to send in their names and address to the Grand Scribe of the O. O., on or before the first day of September next. They will state the number of persons in each party, their equipments, &c. Rifles, muskets, or 'revolvers,' must be furnished by each hunter. revolvers, must be furnished by each hunter. As the party may expect occasional attacks from hostile Indians roaming in that section of country, it is recommended that each party should be organized and drilled before meeting at the rendezvous. It is expected that many friendly Mexicans, skillful in the sport, and acquainted with the habits and haunts of the animal, will join the party. Due notice of the time of meeting and the rendezvous will be given through the public

There is nothing wonderful in all this. Mexico is in a state of anarchy, growing out of the debility of both classes of her population, and their increasing jealousies. She is devoid of pubof everything but their own personal interests with a rebellious, disaffected population; they have long been the theatre of our army operations, and it may be supposed that some of our officers had abundant leisure for intercourse and consultation with some leading Mexicans. Dreams of indefinite acquisition had inflamed the minds of a large portion of our armythe volunteer forces were pervaded by a spirit of wild adventure. The advent of peace has disappointed many of them, and thrown them out of mployment. They are just the material to be sed in such a scheme as is developed in the extracts above. Add to all this, the States border ing on the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico are especially adapted to the growth of cotton, and far more accessible to slaveholding emigrants, and convenient for their purposes, than New Mexico or California. Here, then, we see the Element which will consolidate and direct this new enter

The statement, so far as it implicates the Executive of this country, or the present action of General Shields, is emphatically denied-but the rest of it remains uncontradicted.

Now, what is the best preventive against all such fraudulent schemes? The established, declared policy of the Government that there shall be no more slave territory, no more slave States. Nothing but this will prevent the Slave Power from perverting the passion for territorial acquisition, characteristic of the American People,

Our fair correspondent. H. L. will pardon us for make ing her wait. We hope she may not be disheartened .- Ed-For the National Era.

THE CHILD BY THE RIO BRAVO.

Suggested by Hoffman's Mexican Lament. By the banks of Rio Bravo strayed a little child alone, And his infact voice was plaining with a sad and weary tone Smiled the moonbeams gently downward, and the placid rive

smiled, But the evening's quiet beauty could not charm the lonely child;
From the shadow of the cypress with a moaning voice sang he,
"Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo! give my father back to me." From his locks the dew was dripping, where a mother's hand

had play'd—
She too slept there, broken-hearted, in the damp acada shade!
"Lay me by the Rio Bravo," prayed she with her parting breath,
"Where the waves received him bleeding, shouting 'Victory or Death;'"
But she could not hear her darling, sighing by the sombre

"Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo! give my father back to me." I have seen the barnered army winding over hill and plain, When the sound of warlike music made the pulses leap again Damied by my country's glory, 'midst the pageantry of

strife.

Half forgotten 'twas a fabric built on human rights and life
Then I hear that orphan's wailing, and his pallid lip I see,
"Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo! give my father back to me." I've seen the victor, home returning, binding on the wreatl

of Fame,
Wealth and beauty, age and childhood, offering homage to
his name—
Eyes that melt at pletured sorrow, lips that pray for "peace
on earth,"
Kindling at the tale of prowess, echoing the senseless mirth;
Then I wished that o'er the tumult, on each car could fall that plea,
"Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo! give my father back to me."
H. L.

WILL NOT SEE.

Vallambrosa, Ohio, June, 1848.

None so blind as those who will not see. The Administration organs were constantly admonished of the impossibility of bringing the Demo cratic masses to agree to any extension of slavery into free territory, and of the certain disorganization of the party, if the attempt were persisted in. But they preached peace, when there was no peace, and would not see, what everywhere stared them in the face. What a rare comment upon the sagacity of the old party managers, in the following, (which appeared is the Washington Union last May.) when considered in connection with what has already taken place:

"THE PROVISO QUESTION.—In the political as

"The Proviso Question.—In the political aspect of the present moment, there is, perhaps, nothing so remarkable as the almost entire disappearance, in the Democratic ranks, of the once threatening excitement on the subject of the Proviso in the new Territories. This day twelve months, many good Democrate doubted whether, because of a diversity of opinion on this question, any National Democratic Convention could be safely held, or indeed be held at all. Now, the who now should declaim about sectionalism? What comment will the Whig and Democratic of the people who have created them, and the free States put upon such a transaction? Need we wonder now that such gentlemen as Mr. Hanngan et id genus onne, received the proposition of Mr. Clayton with such delight? That Mr. Dickinson, a Northerner, preeminent for his admiration of Old Virginia, and Mr. Bright, a Senator from the West though holding slaves in Kentucky, should have been selected as fair representatives of the North and West? Phelps, too, it was known, was an exceedingly moderate man, and had expressed an inclination to compromise; and it was understood that, however Clarke might be opposed to the measure, he had not the advantage of a ready or forcible eloquence, to push his objections very successfully.

What comment will the Whig and Democratic convention could be safely held, or indeed be held at all. Nov, the day for the assembling of that Convention is close upon us, and no one imagines that the Provise is to have any disturbing or disastrous effect upon its deliberations. The difficulty has almost disappeared. Among the National Democratic party of the casembling of that Convention is close upon us, and no one imagines that the Provise is to have any disturbing or disastrous effect upon its deliberations. The difficulty has almost disappeared. Among the National Democratic provise is to have any disturbing or disastrous effect upon its deliberations. All that is now necessary to make them a blessing to the Union a blessing to them, is to be stown upon them our free institutions. Population of the right stamp will soon flow in upon them of the right stamp will soon flow in upon them of the right stamp will soon flow in upon them of the right stamp will soon flow in upon them of the right stamp will soon flow in upon the denied that this good result has been brought about, in large measure, by the frank and states manlike manner in which leading statesmen of the Democratic party have met the question. It is

THE SENATORS FROM MICHIGAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Charles-ton Mercury, in a letter dated July 27th, says that Mr. Felch, of Michigan, in the debate on the Compromise Bill in the Senate, declared, "if his vote were necessary to carry the bill, he would give it." The same correspondent, in the same letter, says:
"In the South and the North, a majority of the Democrats went for the bill; and it would have been the same in the West, had Mr. Fitzgerald's vote been necessary to save the bill." We hope these statements are erroneous; but it can do no harm for the Democracy of Michigan to inquire into the matter.

THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT (S. C.) runs up the

We copy the following from the Washing

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The following is the copy of a letter to a member of Congress from Florida, written by a gentleman of high character at Pensacola, and can no doubt be relied upon :

"PENSACOLA, July 26, 1848. "At this moment, just before the departure of the mail, I snatch the little time I have to say that, by the arrival of the schooner General Ben that, by the arrival of the schooner General Bennett from Key West, we received accounts of an insurrection at Havans, island of Cuba. Five hundred of the insurrectionists were killed. It seems their plot was discovered before it had fully matured. Finding that their conspiracy was de-tected, they forcibly possessed themselves of am-munition from the stores, after an engagement with the regular troops, and retired to the "This is the beginning of what must follow

and foreshadowing what it will be necessary for our Government to do in relation to this great gateway to our Southern and Western [We publish the letter, as we find it, without rofessing to understand sing to understand precisely the import o the last paragraph, or passing any opinion at all upon the subject.—Union.]

From the Pensacola Democrat, July 27. FOUR DAYS FROM KEY WEST-INSURRECTION

We learn by Captain Thomas E. Miner, of the schooner Governor Bennett, that a smack arrived at Key West the day on which he left for this port, and reported that an insurrection was to have taken place at Havana on the 20th of this reach. month. But fortunately the Governor became month. But fortunately the Governor became apprized of it, and took precautionary steps to arrest it. The insurrectionists, on perceiving that the conspiracy was detected, broke into the stores, and forcibly possessed themselves of ammunition, &c. Whereupon, the Governor called out the regular troops, and the insurrection was suppressed, after the slaughter of five hundred of the insurrectionists; the remainder were driven to the mountains.

If the reader will call to mind a few facts, he may find that he has abundant materials for specplation concerning this important intelligence. A large number of American citizens are settled in Cuba, many of whom are engaged in planting, and the rest interested generally in the naintenance of slavery.

tion, one nation after another adopting republican institutions; and experience shows that the noment a nation there revolutionizes, it seeks to give freedom to its colonies, if it have any. Regenerated France abolished slavery in Mar

Europe is now in a state of progressive revolu

tinique and Guadaloune: let Spain he revolution ized, and slavery may fall in Cuba. This explains to a great extent the unse tled state things in that island, and the desire of many of the inhabitants for annexation to the United States. Our Government, they regard

as the strong bulwark of slavery—the best protection that system can have against the liberal movements of the age.

Look out for Cuba! Nothing but the complete triumph of the anti-slavery sentiment, in the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, and the establishment of a similar policy in relation to all Ter-

ritories hereafter acquired, can prevent the ulti-

mate annexation of Cuba, with its six hundred CORRECTION. There is an error in the electoral ticket for

Indiana, as published in the Era last week. My name is written Andrew instead of Addison Coffin. If convenient, please tell the Doctor to correct it. Thine, respectfully, THE MOVEMENT. On our first page we present a record, occupy-

ing nearly three columns, of the movements in relation to Free Territory. It is a simple record, containing scarcely more than the dates and places of Conventions. Among these are eight Conventions. Several full reports ceedings and meetings have been forwarded to us for publication, but we have been obliged to abridge them all. Were we to publish all, there would be room for nothing else. We proceed with a record of movements:

GLOUCESTER, N. J .- Free Soil meeting, without distinction of party, at Swedesboro', on the 29th ult. President, Jacob Harney. Resolutions were passed, commending the course of Messrs. Hale, Palfrey, and Giddings. The Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations were repudiated. It was resolved to vote for no candidate for the Presidency or Congress, not openly committed to the Wilmot Proviso. The Chairman was authorized to call a mass meeting after the Buffalo Convention, to which Joseph Cooper and Jacob

Timberman were appointed delegates. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA .- Free Soil Convention at Norristown, Pa, on the 22d. President, L. E. Corson. Meeting addressed by Hon. Jonathan Roberts and Samuel Aaron, who were appointed delegates to the Buffalo Convention Spirited resolutions were adopted, and an Executive Committee of five was appointed. "In point of numbers, order, and manifest interest in the cause of Free Soil and Free Labor, the assemblage has rarely been equalled in that place."

Reporter contained a call, signed by 500 citizens of Bradford county, for a mass meeting of all friends of Free Soil and haters of compromise o appoint delegates to the Buffalo Convention. The editor says that only a portion of the signatures to the call is published. Hon. J. M. Root.-The old Hunkers of this gentleman's district appearing disposed to make

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA .- The last Bradford

adherence to Taylor a test of Whiggery, Mr. Root, in a letter, thus explicitly defines his posi-"So far as I am concerned, I am ready to do all in my power to relieve all embarrassment that my position occasions them. I can neither vote for Taylor nor Cass; and I feel well assured, that if the Whigs of our district knew as well as I do what kind of motives and instrumentalities pro-duced the nomination of the former by the Phila-

delphia Convention, not a score of them would vote for him; but I have no quarrel with any of hem.
"It is not for me to say whether I am to be renominated or reflected, nor by whom it shall be done, if done at all. I have neither changed nor abandoned any part of the old Whig creed; but I adhere to it, and shall. If a majority of the adhere to it, and shall. If a majority of the electors in the district desire me to continue to represent them in Congress, I shall not object; but if they desire another to represent them, they can elect him.

"I am for Free Men and Free Land, and hold my self in readiness to defend them whenever they may be assailed. If I shall, by the action of the political parties of our district, be relieved from the duties of a candidate, I may find time to address my fellow-citizens on the state of the nation." HON. HORACE EVERETT, lately an honored representative from Vermont in Congress, also a del

egate from that State in the Philadelphia Convention, has come out in an address repudiating the Philadelphia nomination. It is said to be a very strong document. He says: very strong document. He says:

"In my judgment, the Whig party, as a national party, was dissolved, at the Chinese Museum, at 6 P. M., on the 9th day of June, 1843. And from that day and hour I dedicate myself to the Free Soil party. Henceforth I shall speak of the national Whig party as of a defunct body. And in speaking of it, I shall change the adage de mortuis nil nisi bonum, "speak nothing of the dead but good," to de mortuis nil nisi verum, speak nothing of the dead but truth."

New Jersey .- State Free Soil Convention at Trenton, on the 2d. Every Congressional district in the State, but one, represented, although the notice had been circulated scarcely two weeks before. The Convention was addressed by H. N. Conger, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and other gentlemen. Seven delegates,

with alternates, were appointed to Buffalo. VERMONT.-State Free Soil Convention on the lst, at Middlebury. Hon. John Kellogg, President. Nominations were made for State officers. A letter read, from J. R. Giddings, was much applauded. Horace Everett addressed the Conven tion, and was followed by Ex-Governor Slade, in a long and an able speech in support of the Free

on the 1st, at Providence. A. B. Arnold, Presi dent. Addressed by Messrs. Leavitt and Walker, Payne and Adams. The hall was crowded. Four delegates appointed to Buffalo.

OHIO .- The Germans of Cincinnati have organized a Free Soil or Barnburner Club. The Cincinnati Signal says that the club is already 800 strong. Hitherto the Cincinnati Germans have nearly all voted for the regular Democratic can-didates. The formation of this club will make a tremendous inroad upon the strength of Hunkerism in the Queen City and in Ohio.

INDIANA .- The Free Soil County Convention held at South Bend, on the 22d ult., appointed eight delegates to Buffalo. J. L. Jernigan Esq. one of the most distinguished lawyers in Northern Indiana, addressed the Convention. Mr. Whitlock, the Locofoco candidate for Representative, said that he would support the Buffalo ticket. He also declared that he would carry out the will of his constituents in voting for U. S. Senator, and utterly repudiated the conduct of Senator Bright.

MERCER COUNTY, PA .- Free Soil Convention at the Court-house in Mercer, on the 28th ult. President, McCluer Cowan. Addresses by Dr. R. Barber and D. H. A. McLean. Twentyfive delegates were appointed to Buffalo, and a Central Committee was chosen to call future Conventions. The meeting was large, and the best feeling prevailed. So says the Mercer Lumi-

Onio,-The Cincinnati Herald of last Thurs

day, says:

"Upwards of thirty Free Soil meetings are to be held this week, in Ohio! This looks well. It is well—for these meetings are the spontaneous movement of the people.

"The meetings at Ripley; New Richmond, Georgetown, Tiffin, Mount Vernon, &c., will be large. Indeed, all the meetings we have attended—some twenty-eight in Southern Ohio—have been full of enthusiasm. 'The spirit of 1840,' said a leading man at Springfield, 'purified of its party dross, is alive, and among the Free Soilers.'"

But we must stop, though before us lie accoun of numerous other Conventions.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

In urging upon Liberty men the importance of cooperating with the friends of freedom of all parties represented in the Buffalo Convention, we are glad to be fully sustained by such men as Mr. Mahan, President of the Oberlin Institute, the distinguished fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause. They say, in a brief publication in the Cleveland

as expressing our views of what is now demanded of the friends of freedom, and especially of politi-

cal Abolitionists:

"1. In our judgment, he is a true Abolitionist who sincerely holds chattel slavery, in all its forms, to be intrinsically wrong, and who is heartily devoted, in the use of all the means which he ly devoted, in the use of all the means which he honestly judges to be lawful and wise, to its total extinction. He is a political Abolitionist who holds that wherever our State or National Legislatures have the power to legislate in favor of or against slavery, its future legislation should be in favor of freedom and against oppression, and who will hereafter make the attainment of this result a paramount object at the ballot box.

"2. The first and great aim of the friends of freedom, at the present time, should be to emanci-

dom, at the present time, should be to emanci pate our National Government from the dominion of the Slave Power, and the total prevention o the extension of slavery over any of the Territories now under the jurisdiction of this Government These, in our judgment, present the great issues of the approaching Presidential election. To meet these issues, we think that all the friends of freedom should unite in a patriotic forgetfulness of former party pledges, party ties, and predilec-

"3. Should the coming Buffalo Convention pre-

ures involved in the Anti-Slavery movement, they will receive our hearty support.

"4. Under the influence of such principles and sentiments, we intend, the most of us at least, to attend that Convention, and hope to meet the thousands of the friends of freedom, and of our 'Liberty friends' especially, there.
"A. Mahan.

VILLIAM DAWES. B. STEVENS. BREWSTER PELTON. ISAAC JENNINGS.

" Oberlin, July 26, 1848."

A STRANGE BOOK.

THE WRITINGS OF CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY, including Speeches and Addresses. Edited, with a Preface and Memoir, by Horace Greeley. New York: Harper & Brothers For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue Wash

This volume, of 535 pages, opens with a Dedication to Horace Greeley, in which Mr. Clay flatters himself that, if he has "advanced nothing very new," he has " placed old truths in a striking light and in a few words," and makes the singular announcement, "I came not to destroy, but to save;" and it closes with two stanzas addressed to him by Mrs. E. J. Eames, in which he is thus apostrophized:

"Brave heart and truly noble, that did'st single From all earth's loftiest aims the loftiest one, Pursuing it by means which might not mingle With views less generous: nobly hast thou done," &c.

It would hence appear that Mr. Clay has given his life and writings to the world, under the im pression that he is a prophet, in the modern sense of the term-one gifted with the spirit of reform and wisdom above his cotemporaries. He regards himself already as a historical character. "Those," he says in his dedication, "who have taken part in this struggle for the liberties of men, have voluntarily chosen this position; it remains for impartial history to award the deserts of each."

The frequency with which Mr. Clay makes similar references to posterity, shows that, in his own judgment, he has done enough to enrol his name among the illustrious benefactors of mankind. Nothing but such an hallucination could have emboldened him to come before the public, challenging its attention and respect, as a Teacher in Religion, Morals, and Government, and embodying the crudest, most superficial speculations, in the form of a book.

"In touching the serious subjects of Religion Morals, and Government," says this gentleman "I have looked consequences full in the face. tone of many of these articles I would gladly soften, but then I should lose in truth and freshnes

what I should gain by more gentle phraseology.' So solemn an announcement naturally awakens anxious speculation. The reader turns over the leaves with breathless expectation, desirous to see the radical, original, startling views which this new prophet, who, appropriating to himself the language of Christ, seems to imagine that his mission is scarcely inferior to his, may have taken of Religion, Ethics, and the Science of Govern-

Part 1st is entitled "RELIGIOUS LIBERTY," and this includes precisely eight chapters, making precisely eight octavo pages. Chapter 1st treats of Belief, and he occupies just two pages in de-monstrating that all belief is involuntary—does not depend on the will—is not therefore punishable or rewardable. Chapter 2d bestows half a page on the subject of Toleration, and closes with o most original idea that "all attempts to make religion anything else than a relation between a man's conscience and his God are persecution."

The great subject of "Miracles" is disposed of in a chapter containing six lines and three-fourths, and cleaing with the following dogma, which, we presume, will put an end to all discussion on the question: "Miracles may induce belief in one to whom they come; but they cease to be conclusive and the King's household. He also manifested and the King's household. He also manifested and the King's household. at second hand, or as soon as they pass from primary to secondary evidence." If Yale do not confer on this gentleman the title of D.D. as a reward for this elaborate treatise on Miracles, certainly it cannot withhold it after reading his proward for this elaborate treatise on Miracles, cer-tainly it cannot withhold it after reading his pro-found treatise on God and Revelation, embodied

be important for Christendom to understand that this reverend dissertator regards Nature as a better light than Revelation on the attributes of

Ten lines and a half suffice for the discr of the Old Testament, which constitutes the theme of chapter 5, and is dismissed as of equal authenticity and obligation with Roman and Greek His-

whole chapter, (the 6th,) containing seventeen lines, to the great themes—"The New Testament and Christ." The Christian world is greatly indebted to him for the declaration that "the New Testament, the history of Christ, is true." This settles the question. Chapter 7th discourseth of "Sin, Evil, the Devil," proving, in about a page of matter, that the devil is a figure of speech, evil necessary to good, and death to life-"for, if the old die not, the young cannot be born-there no room for them!" Of course not. Do not people always, before engaging in the process of that God does nothing at random. Some people, procreation, inquire, Will there be room? Next in order to say striking things, too often perpefollows a disquisition on the Immortality of the Soul and Future Rewards and Punishments, constituting chapter 8, which comprehends twenty-one lines and a half. His demonstration of the immortality of the soul is overwhelming-ly brief. Thus: "But gross, unthinking matter, is composed of elements which are imperishable; in other words, matter is everlasting; how much more, then, is the ethereal soul immortal!" If this do not convince the sceptic, then will he not believe, though one should rise from the dead. He assumes that matter is imperishable—infers from this that spirit is immortal—infers from this that when disembodied it will remain just so—that is,

unchanged. As to the resurrection of the body, that, he says, seems "impossible in the nature of things." Of course, he knows. Having given to the world eight elaborate chapters of what he seems to regard inspired truth, he thus solemnly reviews his Herculean labors:

"In giving my views upon such serious subjects, I have looked only to the establishment of Truth and Human Happiness. I came not to destroy, but to save !" Part 2d is entitled "CIVIL LIBERTY," contains

ten chapters, occupying, altogether, thirteen pages, and embodies the results of Mr. Clay's profound inquiries into the Science of Government. It is sufficient to say, that it is equally original, aphoristical, and luminous, with Part 1st. Seriously, Mr. Clay has mistaken himself and

thinker, and the very last thing he should venture celebrated Mr. Finney, and other gentlemen of on is a book. His egotism has placed him in a most ridiculous position before the Public, and the sooner he learns to think humbly of himself, the etter for his reputation and influence. He is a man of energetic temperament, generous sympa-thies, moderate talents, better adapted to action Of the articles selected from his True American

omprising one-half of this volume, some are good some indifferent; all are unequal, and, as a whole, never rise above any series of editorials that might be selected from the average class of newspapers, having a particular object to accomplish. Their general style is declamatory; sometimes the declamation rises to real eloquence; they deal little with facts or arguments, evince little research, but abound in generous sentiments, expressed occasionally with great intensity of language. His invective, too, is at times extremely pungent. But there is nothing in his position or character authorizing him to challenge the attention of the world as a Teacher or Reformer; and certainly his writings are undistinguished by any qualities which should embolden him, at such a period as this, to put forth a book, and that stamp-

ed all over with superlative pretensions.

he appears in a different light. We watched with sent candidates for the first offices in the gift of this nation—candidates openly and honorably devoted to these objects, and who do not stand comject of slavery in Kentucky, and cheerfully reand power of his efforts to redeem his State from the dire curse-until the day he abandoned his elevated position to enlist in a war which he denounced as aggressive, inhuman, and waged for the purpose of extending the evil, to the extinction of which he had devoted his life. But that chapter in his career is closed. We have no comment to make upon it. It is said that he intends to resume his labors in the cause of Freedom, and we rejoice at such a prospect. He has generous impulses, and courage, and resolution, and energy, and talent enough, when fired by a noble object and concentrated by a high principle, to be of great service in the anti-slavery enterprise. We abhor the Intolerance which is fond of upbraiding a man with what it regards as inconsistencies, or evil acts in his former course. The sole question with us is, what is he, what does he, what seeks he now. If his position be right now, if anxious now to strike for God and Liberty, we shall not look to the past. We do not even question how Mr. Clay can reconcile it to his views to sustain General Taylor-every man must decide such matters for himself, without impeachment from us. Let Mr. Clay write, speak, and act for freedom in Kentucky, and he shall have our cordial God-speed. But as a Prophet, a Teacher in Religion, Morals, the Science of Government, an Author-spare us! No man is equal to all things. "Are all apostles? Are all teachers? Are all workers of miracles?" It is well enough to covet the best gifts, and among these, we reckon selfknowledge. "Man, know thyself-all wisdom centres there."

LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. July, 1848. Nev York : Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Penn Contents .- The Laws of Land, Life in the Far

West, American Thoughts on European Revolutions, The Caxtons, Republican France, Colonization, Siberia, The Scottish Deer Forests, The Buried Flower, Struggle for the Rule of the Whigs, The Navigation Laws.

The subjects treated are of peculiar interest a the present time. Of course, the Tory view is always taken. Some English Tory, in the disguise of a Boston Yankee, writes a letter in this umber, pretending to give a fair representation of "American Thoughts on European Revolutions." The disguise is imperfect—we detect the cloven foot. No Yankee, unless an utter renegade, could ever have sympathized with the sense-less proscription of the Jews in the British Parliament, or the idle clamor of the Conservatives about the destruction of agriculture and the ruin of the colonies by liberal legislation.

Blackwood must be content with the admirati paid by Brother Jonathan to his wit and satirebut as to sympathy with his antiquated notions of Government and Policy, there is about as much of it felt among us as for the paternal in-

FRANCE: ITS KING, COURT, AND GOVERNMENT. By an American, (General Cass.) New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

ington, D. C.

Not having paid any attention to the literary forts of General Cass, we were not aware that a nan of so much gravity could gossip so agreeably about Kings, Courts, and Courtiers. It is a pity the General did not confine himself to light literature. He would have been quite a star in the literary world, beaming, to use Mr. Hannegan's simile, with a ray "mild and mellow as that of the fire-fly."

Seriously, we like this book, and see not how it

and, now and then, contains reflections as just as they are acute and discriminative.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. George R. Graham and R. T. Conrad, Editors. August, 1848. Philadelphia. This number opens with a memoir, biographical and critical, of the late Maria Brooke, by R. W. Griswold. The other articles are from some the best American writers. The embellishnents are beautiful.

THE UNION MAGAZINE. Edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirklan "Sight Seeing in Europe," by the editor, is od reading. Mrs. Child contributes one of her

eculiarly entertaining stories, entitled Home and with a sentiment which needs some explanation. "God grasps at random," he says, "the men shom he has destined to represent their generation on earth." We have been taught to believe

trate shocking things.
(The Magazines are for sale by W. Adam, on he Avenue.)

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLA-NY. July, 1847. Boston, W. Crosby & H. P. Nichols. The topics of this number of the Examiner are ood, and generally well handled. We like the one of the work-at once conservative and proressive. It appears to aim at Reform without violence; to welcome the new, without despising the cld. Its table of contents is as follows:

Joan of Arc, The Hebrew Ideas of God. The Vater Cure, History as the Jews, Revealed Reigion, Peter Schlemihl in America, Our Position, rospects and Duties as a Religious Body, Present Condition of Ireland, Notices of Recent Pubcations, Intelligence.

FUNERAL ORATION, Occasioned by the Death of Thomas Cole, Delivered before the Academy of Design, New York, May, 1848. By William Cullen Bryant. New York: A beautiful oration on the death of an artist of

reat merit and a man of worth, one of the founders of the National Academy of Design. THE ODD FELLOW'S LITERARY MAGAZINE. W. K. Cole.

The Odd Fellows seem determined to pro erature for each other's families, as well as felowship and sympathy for each other. This magazine is very neatly got up, and contains matter specially devoted to the interests of the order.

HERALD OF TRUTH. L. A. Hine, Cincinnati. July, 1848 A rare variety of subjects is discussed by the Herald of Truth. We have in this number an article on Pathetism, a Sermon by Van Amringo on the Prophecies, A Touch of Romance, An Essay on Labor, its Uses and Abuses, Statistics,

THE HIPEON, AN ANNUAL MAGAZINE. Dayton, (O.) This somewhat fanciful title is borne by a pubcation of the Cooper Female Academy of Dayton, Ohio, containing selections from the Bud, Youth's Offering, and Iris, three periodicals issued by the composition classes. The style in which it is got up is beautiful, and the matter highly creditable.

THE ELECTIONS.

North Carolina, we suppose, has gone for Whigs, but the Democrats have made a gain. The returns from Kentucky are claimed by the Democrats, as rather encouraging.

ITEMS.

THE CHARLESTON DEMOCRACY at a recent meet ng adopted the nomination of Taylor, without Fillmore, and Butler, without Cass!

Who creates sectional parties? THE WESTERN CITIZEN. Chic best papers on our exchange list, appears in a new and beautiful dress. We congratulate it upon this evidence of a sound condition. So that

SATURDAY CLIPPER, is the name of a newspa per published at Troy, O., which has lately committed itself to the cause of Free Soil and the Buffalo Convention. Success to it.

THE IOWA FREEMAN in its last number anounces the accession of D. M. Kelsey, as its editor. He will make a good paper. The number

before us is unusually well filled. THE CINCINNATI DAILY HERALD, whose paternity we always claim with a little pride, it being the only daily Liberty paper in the Union, has lately strengthened its editorial corps, by the addition of John C. Vaughan, with whom, while he was editing the Cincinnati Gazette, we used to have many a lively passage at arms. He is now on the right side, and his blows fall far more potentially. Few papers in the country have so able editors as Vaughan and Matthews. Henry Sperry, its deroted publisher, has sold out to J. V. C. Smith, formerly of Chicago, though he is still connected

with the concern. Long life to the Herald.

Louisville Examiner .- Mr. Vaughan has cear ed to be the principal editor of the Ezaminer, but writes for it. It is now controlled by an association of gentlemen in Louisville, who have the cause of freedom in Kentucky at heart, and devote themselves, without price, to the maintenance of that able paper. We bespeak for it the attention of the anti-slavery citizens of other States. It stands alone in Kentucky, and its vigorous support there, during the agitation of the Convention question is of unspeakable importance. Few appreciate the service it has rendered to the cause of liberty in Kentucky. We deeply regret to learn that it is in a languishing condition.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, after assigning its easons for continuing to withhold its support from the Philadelphia nomination, says, that he (the editor) will vote for Taylor, "even in his present equivocal attitude," if, in his judgment, hat vote be "necessary to the defeat of Cass. In reply to the question, "why not take ground at once for Taylor?" he answers: "1. Because, that until after the Buffalo Convention, and the August election, should have uttered their voices, it s not absolutely certain that Taylor or Cass must be chosen. 2. Because we are bent on opposing the pending Compromise, and the introduction of slavery into new Territories, to the very utmost and we believe we can do this more effectually from our present position than any other."

THE CLAY BANNER, is the title of a new paper mmenced in Albany, and published every Tuesday and Friday. It is devoted to Henry Clay and Free Soil, but will support the nominee of the Buffalo Convention.

Dates from Oregon on the 16th March have een received. Lieutenant Gilliam had had another brush with the Indians. The engagement lasted three hours, 415 Indians being

Extract of a letter—

By intelligence from Fort Hall, it is ascertained that a city has sprung up, as if by enchantment, in the midst of the desert, near the southern extremity of Great Salt Lake. It contains a population of 3,000 persons, and numbers within its precincts 600 houses, one flour mill in operation, four saw mills, nearly finished. I presume the above are the Mormons. the above are the Mormons.

We have had a most delightful winter. My peach trees are now in bloom, radishes up, &c.

nee has been received at New Orleans from Vera Crus, up to the 27th ultime, announc-ing another conflict between Bustamente and Pa-redes, in which the latter was utterly routed. The guerilla ohief, Jarauta, had been selzed and executed, and it was considered that all oposition to the Government of Mexico had been

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the America and Hermann, which sailed from iverpool on the 21st and 22d ultimo, dates seven later are brought from Europe.

IRELAND.—Affairs seem to be rapidly approaching a fearful crisis in Ireland. The Club organiactions are everywhere progressing. Meagher, Doheny, and O'Brien, are addressing the people in the most impassioned style. More copies than ever of the Felon and Dublin Nation are circulated, notwithstanding the interdictions of the Government. On the 18th, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Drogheda, county and city, were proclaimed under the Coercion act, and the proclamation followed up by the most vigorous measures on John Quincy Adams, by H. M. Clements, opens All commanders of regiments in Ireland, who are absent, have been ordered to their commands, and the military is in a state of constant preparation. Rev. Mr. Byrne, a Catholic priest, arrested for sedition, was finally released by the populac A declaration has been put forth by the Clubs, denying solemnly that their object is pillage, massacre, or anarchy—all the purpose is, to free Ireland from British sway.

FRANCE.—The Constitution is progressing slowly. The advocates of two Legislative Chambers are in a hopeless minority. The manner of electing the President has been under discussion. and a resolution in favor of his election by the Assembly instead of the People, has been adopt-

ed by a large majority.

The committee appointed to consider the question of the press has decided in favor of a deposite of caution money to be made by all the journals. The examination of nearly 1,100 insurgents has been closed, and Paris appears tranquil. Assassinations, however, in the public streets, are re-

ported daily. Lamartine has been making a great speech in defence of his foreign policy, when Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was a triumphant effort. Some remark having been made respecting the foreign policy of Napoleon, Lamartine, in closing his speech, thus alluded to it:

"I admire Napoleon, but do not extend my admiration to his internal legislative organization, or his external diplomatic proceedings. In my opinion, his legislative idea was a sublime reaction, but incompatible against the Democratic party, which it was necessary to restrain and curb, but not stifle. All his institutions were opposed to the spirit of the age of liberty and the revolution. As to his diplomacy, his only agent curb, but not stiffe. All his institutions were opposed to the spirit of the age of liberty and the revolution. As to his diplomacy, his only agent was the cannon. He tore asunder the map of the world, and threw the pieces to the winds, without attempting to join it again. He slashed with his sword all the national alliances and nationalities of France, without ever bestowing one thought on the morrow; and on the day of the inevitable repayment of all this blood and glory, we only find his name to defend us. When France looked around her, she found herself universally hated, alone, and justly abandoned. In one hand she held the liberty of Poland, and left her enslaved as ever. Napoleon occupied Italy for ten years, but merely changed their system of servitude, and never sowed one grain of independence. Spain, raging in her recollections of the atrocious war which we waged against her—Germany violated and usurped into its meanest territories—Russia intruded upon even in her deserts—all Europe arrayed against France. You may call this glory if you will, but you cannot call it diplomacy; but if it be diplomacy, it is not such as we would imitate as long as I have a voice in the Council of the Republic.

as we would imitate as long as I have a voice in the Council of the Republic.

"The Republic of February may boast of exercising another sort of diplomacy than that of despair or conquest. The influence we have acquired during the past four months, the impossibility of any coalition being formed against us, attest that our policy has been both Democratic and National, firm and moderate. This is the policy which the Government of February inaugurated, and, I doubt not, the present Government will follow in its path and traditions."

call of the Commissioners, and the appointment call of the Commissioners, and the appointment
of others of less ultra opinions—precisely the
game that deluged St. Domingo with blood, and
sition to Taylor, Cass, and so on, is but doing me an idea into the thick heads of those colonial planters. The Government will not undo what has been done. The Messager says:

"We are assured, that without any intimate concert on the question, France and England have reciprocally given notice to each other, of sending a squadron of observation to the Black Sea, to watch the movements of Russia on the ENGLAND .- We find the following concerning

the proceedings of the House of Commons on July 21. "Mr. Hume asked Lord Palmerston to produc

the farther correspondence between the authori-ties on the subject of postal arrangements with uestion until Monday.
"Mr. M. Gibson said he hoped the Govern

ment would consider that the establishment o an American line of packets would be of grea advantage to the trade of this country. He un advantage to the trade of this country. He understood that the present cause of complaint was, that a duty was levied upon all letters brought by American packets; and he could assure the Government that any such distinction made between letters brought by those packets and by English packets, would have a prejudicial effect upon both countries."

GERMANY.-The Frankfort Constituent As embly on the 15th voted an increase of the army of the Germanic Confederation, in the ratio of 2 per cent. of the population. If carried out, this would swell the army to 800,000. The committee appointed by the Prussian Constituent Assembly on the Constitution, has resolved in favor of the two chamber system, taking our system as

a model. LIVERPOOL, July 21 -The duty on wheat and LIVERPOOL, July 21—The duty on wheat and flour continues at the maximum rate of 10s. per quarter and 6s. per bbl. Owing to the unsettled weather for two or three days, the corn markets have become more firm, and there are also increased symptoms of the spread of disease in the potato crop, which may or may not prove of a serious character, it being too early yet to judge as to the later and more important part of the crop. Indian corn, however, being scarce, has farther advanced considerably—say to 35s. to 36s. for sound white, and to 36s. to 37s. per quarter for yellow, and Indian corn meal is selling at 15s. to 15s. 9d. per bbl. In wheat and flour the rise is comparatively small—American wheat

at 15s. to 15s. 9d. per bol. In wheat and nour the rise is comparatively small—American wheat 6s. 6d. to 8s. per 70 pounds, and flour 28s to 28s. 6d. per bbl., duty paid. No sales of turpentine are reported this week; the last business done was at 6s. 9d. per cwt. Of American rosin, 600 barrels have been disposed of at 2s. 6d. per cwt.

The laboring population in Jamaica is said to be greatly disquieted on two grounds, the nonpayment of a large amount of arrearages, and the suggestion foolishly thrown out of annexation to this country, which they regard as equivalent to

this country, which they regard as equivalent to a reduction to slavery.

"Rumors were current that in the parishes of Hanover, Westmoreland, and St. James, (and we believe there is truth in those respecting the two first named,) the laboring population are in a very dissatisfied state, and some disturbances are to be, or rather were, apprehended in August, which is the great negro holyday, and anniversary of freedom. The reasons assigned for this condition of things are, first, large arrears of wages due to the people, which they cannot obtain payment of, in consequence of the inability of the parties in charge of properties to procure the necessary consequence of the inability of me parties in charge of properties to procure the necessary means; and second, alarm, arising out of the silly threat or suggestion lately thrown out of transferring allegiance to America, or annexing the island to that country.

Lynn, Mass., July 24, 1848. One word more about the Liberty men, in reference to the statement just made. I find the able article in the Era, on the duty of Liberty men at

the present time, to be generally approved of by this branch of the Freedom party, so far as I have been able to learn its views in this region. It is not looked upon as recreancy to principle, to unite for the time being with the mass of the people, in taking the first and most important itep towards accomplishing the objects the Libert; party have in view.

Depend upon it, old Essex is wide swafe. The address recently delivered at Salem, by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, met the high expectations of the people. The District Convention just held at the same place, to appoint delegates for the Buffalo Convention, came off in the most spirited manner, notwithstanding the extreme hot

weather. Able and stirring speeches were made, by gentlemen belonging to different sections of the Free Soil movement. Messrs. Keyes, of Dedham, and Lovejoy, of Cambridge, went at their business without gloves. Mr. Amasa Walker, of Brookfield, kept his on; but that is nothing. Mr. W. has been out of the way of politics for a considerable time, but he is an excellent popular speaker, and will do a great deal for the cause, when he gets well into it. He is a Barnburner. Most of Mr. Phillips's speech was a defence of his past course. Mr. Keyes dissected, commented upon, and completely used up, the recent letter of the Hon. D. P. King. His was the speech of the day. The other gentlemen (excepting Mr. Phil-

the Hon. D. P. King. His was the speech of the day. The other gentlemen (excepting Mr. Phillips) attempted no more than off-hand remarks. Mr. George Bradburn (having been several times called for) came forward at a late hour, and gave the audience a brilliant specimen of the keen satire for which he is so distinguished. Of course, he would not go for the "least of two devils," and Perhaps not for the Free Soil candidate, (he being friendly to the Gerrit Smith school;) but he showed in all his remarks the best feeling towards the Free Soil movement. G. W. L.

P. S.—It is not out of keeping with what has been said, to mention that about one hundred persons, on being called upon, have subscribed for the Era within the last two or three weeks, in this place and Danvers. More will do so. friends of freedom in the South, designed for last week's last paper. It was crowded out, with many other good things. We take pleasure in now calling the attention of our readers to it, omitting

gone by .- Editor Era. TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE SOIL IN THE

The opponents of slavery in the South have continually been charged with a design to interfere with the institution in their respective States through national legislation, and thus their position has been greatly embarrassed. The great phatrals obstacle was the refusal of the press to give the people the truth on the subject. But the great law of demand and supply is beginning to regulate this matter. The readers of our Southern papers are demanding light, and the conductors of the press will not dare to refuse the supply! In this way we are to account for the unusual readiness of the papers of this city—even the organs of the old parties—to record the doings of the recent meeting. And, since our resolves have been spread before the people, there are thousands whose eyes have been suddenly opened to the fairness of our propositions, and the good faith of our motives. Such will be with us, sooner later. It is no easy matter to throw off suddenly the trammels of party; but time will make denly the trammels of party; but time will make all right. Depend upon it, this is the last politi-cal engagement that will be fought with the old issues. The next question will be, "Freedom or sides with freedom will show that the party which shall rally under that watchword is not a "sectional party," but a party of principle. But to the facts which I proposed to give for your encourage-

ment.

Before me lie a large number of letters from Before me he a large number of letters from different sections of our own Southland. First of all, I will quote a few words from one received from an intelligent gentleman of this city, whose business relations are such as to have forbidden him, a little while ago, from speaking out as he is now willing to do. He says: "I take no exceptions, whatever, to the use you made of my humble name, and I do most heartily endorse all that was done at the meeting. I have never been a politician of any caste or grade in all my life, contenting myself with quietly going to the polls and voting my sentiments, fearlessly. But, as I told you, I am a 'Free-Soil' man, out and out, regard-

Think of that for a Baltimorean, and then hear what an Eastern-Shoreman writes from the very midst of Slavery—an intelligent medical brother, who has "property and standing" at stake, yet suffers not a dread of losing them to close his

policy which the Government of February inau-gurated, and, I doubt not, the present Government will follow in its path and traditions."

The planting interest has been using its influ-ence with the Government to reinstate the old order of things in the colonies. It urges the re-call of the Commissioners, and the appointment is not a man on this side of the Bay, that hates

justice; for, come what may, no man shall ever fill the office of Chief Magistrate by my vote, who is not free from War and Slavery!"

So' much for the spirit which is abroad in in Maryland. Now, read what her little sister, Delaware, saysathrough one of her enterprising merchants, and let her mis-representative, Senator Clayton, the would-be Great Compromiser, hear and tremble: "There is no question but the people of Delaware, especially those of the northern part of the State, are opposed to the farther extension of Slavery. The change which two years have wrought in public sentiment, is highly entension or Slavery. The change which two years have wrought in public sentiment, is highly encouraging to the friends of Liberty and Universal Emancipation. Two years ago, two out of every three refused to sign a petition for the abolition of slavery. This year, but twenty persons out of three hundred, who have been so far solicited, have hesitated or refused to sign! And it is fair to presume that men, who want Slavery sholicited. to presume that men who want Slavery abolished in their own State, would not be over-anxious for its extension elsewhere! We intend to hold a General Ratification Meeting after the Buffalo Convention, at which it is expected some distin-

present," &c.

Those who intend to ratify the nominations of Those who intend to ratify the nominations of the Buffalo Convention, of course, would take care to be represented therein. They have according-ly appointed delegates. Before me lies a copy of the call of a general meeting. How called, think you, friends of free soil in the South? Privately, or in some obscure corner of a newspaper, without signature, for fear of the wrath of the slave insignature, for fear of the wrath of the slave interest? No—in the most open manner, by glorious handbills, duly signed by a number of the more wealthy and influential citizens of the State, men coming in disgust from the ranks of the old parties, in search of something that really seeks the country's good. These men are not found skulking now! The fetters have been knocked off from their limbs, the padlocks from their lips, and they stand forth as freemen; and as freemen they will talk and vote in support of the nominee of what they well call the "People's Convention!" But here is another letter! Let us see whence it comes. Lo! it is from the OLD DOMNION! Yes.

But here is another letter! Let us see whence it comes. Lo! it is from the Old Dominion! Yes, even Virginia is getting ready to move. It makes my heart leap for joy, to read the very post-mark! It comes not from extreme Western Virginia, where one would naturally have looked for cooperation at such an interesting crisis as the present, but from the Great Valley. Hear its language of the complexity of the contraction but dealers and the contraction but dealers are the contraction. that, "in order that the advocates of Free Soil in this State can have an opportunity of voting their sentiments in November next, it is proposed that a Free Soil electoral ticket be formed." Then it talks of the "Anti-Slavery men of the State." Think of Anti-Slavery men and open advocates of the Free Soil movement in the State whose despotic pro-slavery sentiment, but a little while ago, drove John Hampden Pleasants to the duellist's death! But it could not be always so. Thomas Carlyle has forcibly declared, that a lie cannot live forever! The time is at hand when all the misrepresentations of a servile Press cannot cremisrepresentations of a servile Press cannot cre-ate odium enough to longer suppress the truth that has been lying dormant in many a panting breast, awaiting a proper occasion for utterance. The emergency is finding leaders fit for the trial, The emergency is finding leaders fit for the trial, and through true courage they shall yet be victorious in the noble conflict. They will begin with this Free Soil movement, but end in a movement in behalf of State action. For the converse of the proposition of my Delaware correspondent is certainly true: Men who advocate the restriction of slavery, on account of its evils, will not be long satisfied with its presence at home!

J. E. SNODGRANS. Baltimore, July 31, 1848.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

AUGUST 1.

August 1.

Senate.—The House joint resolution of thanks to the officers, marines, and sailors of the United States navy, was passed.

Also, House resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to revise the system of reporting for the two Houses.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the amendments reported to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and, after disposing of several, went into executive session.

When the doors were again opened, the consideration of the amendments to the general appropriation bill was resumed, and considerable progress was made. Adjourned.

House.—The consideration of the Oregon Ter-

House.—The consideration of the Oregon Ter-

Mr. Birdsall moved to amend so as to make the section, in this respect, conform precisely to the provision on the same subject, in the act to organize the Territorial Government of Iows. Lost.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend by striking out all of the section relating to the Ordinance of 1787, retaining simply that part which continues in force the laws of the Provisional Government, "so far as the same be not incompatible with the principles and provisions of this act; subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Oregon, and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable." The

be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable. The amendment was agreed to, 73 to 66.

Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, moved to amend by adding at the close of the section a proviso, that nothing contained in the section shall be construed to authorize the exclusion of slavery, or to continue in force any law of the Provisional Legislature on this subject. Lost.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, togst, above ounted.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved to amend the section by inserting after the words (above quoted) "not incompatible with," the words "the Constitution of the United States and." Agreed to.

Mr. Palfrey moved to amend the section by excepting from the laws of the United States to be extended over the Territory, that which relates to the surrender of fugitive slaves. Rejected.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, proposed to amend, by inserting at the close of the section a proviso, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit citizens of the United States from removing to the Territory with their property of what was intended for a special occasion, now

every description, and enjoying all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Mr. Vandyke moved to amend the amendment by inserting "with the exception of slaves." Mr. Garnett Duncan moved further to amend

Mr. Garnett Dunean moved further to amend the amendment by inserting as a substitute for it the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, but applicable to Oregon alone. Lost.

The question then being on Mr. Hilliard's amendment as amended, that gentleman, with the consent of the Committee, withdrew the same.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, moved to strike out the entire section as amended. Lost. [So the section stands with the amendments above noted]

The Committee then proceeded with the re maining sections, and several further amend-ments were proposed, but most of them rejected, when the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The previous ques-tion was moved and sustained, when the House

adjourned.
[Among the amendments declared to be out of naming the amenuments declared to be out or order, was a substitute, by Mr. Cabell, similar to the bill yesterday reported in the Senate by Mr. Benton, for the temporary government of the Ter-

AUGUST 2.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to grant to the State of Wisconsin the military reservation of Fort Winnebago, for penitentiary purposes, was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. Yulee, from the Naval Committee, reported with amendments the House resolution giving bounty lands and three months' extra pay to the marines and ordnance corps. The amendment were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

message from the President, communicating the information called for by a resolution of the House, in reference to the number of Indians in Oregon, the military force at the close of the war, &c., &c. House.—The Speaker laid before the House

Also, a communication from the General Land Office, with a statement of the amount of territory north and south of 36 deg. 30 min.

The resolution from the Senate, directing the Postmaster General to renew the contract, for carrying the great Southern mail, with the Potomac, Fredericksburg, and Richmond Steamboat and Railroad companies, was taken up, and, after debate, was, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennes-

see, laid on the table, 124 to 62.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, and concurred in most of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

On the question of concurring with the Committee of the Whole in striking out all of the twelfth section which relates to the Ordinance of 1787—"Wilmot Proviso?—the yeas and nays were again ordered, and the House refused to concur, 88 to 114. So the Wilmot Proviso remains in the

8 to 114. So the Wilmot Proviso remains in the oill.

On the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were again ordered, and resulted, yeas 129, nays 71.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and o the bill has passed the House, including the Wilmot Proviso, and placed its vote beyond the

power of reconsideration.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th of June, 1849.

Mr. Andrew Johnson followed Mr. Vinton, on Mr. Andrew Johnson followed Mr. Vinton, on the general political question of the day, and particularly in defence of the war—the veto power of the President; arguing that the Whig party are responsible for the war, and for its protraction. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks, Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, obtained the floor, and the

Ommittee rose.
A resolution to close the debate on this bill, in Committee, on Friday, was adopted, and then the House adjourned.

August 3. SENATE.—The House bill to establish the Ter-

itorial Government of Oregon was taken up when
Mr. Clayton called the attention of the Sena Mr. Clayton called the attention of the Senate to the peculiar circumstances under which the bill comes from the House. The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, had passed the Senate, as was known, and had been sent to the House, and as yet they had no official information as to the manner of its disposal by that body. Public rumor, however, said that it had been laid on the table, without consideration, from whence it cannot be taken up except by a two-thirds vote. If such a rule existed here, he would not enforce it to prevent action, whatever might be his opinion of the provisions of this bill. He trusted it would be treated with courtesy due to the House, by a reference of it to the appropriate committee, and that it would

with courtesy due to the House, by a reference of it to the appropriate committee, and that it would receive all proper consideration.

Mr. Downs, after a few remarks in reference to the manner in which the Senate "compromise" bill had been disposed of in the House, gave notice that he should, when this bill came up, move to amend by inserting that portion of the compromise bill which related to California and New promise bill which related to California and New Mexico, so changed only as to meet the circum-stances, and with an additional section embracing the Missouri compromise. He laid the proposed amendments on the table, and asked that they

might be printed.
The bill was referred to the Committee on Ter On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate then

resumed the consideration of the civil and diplo-matic appropriation bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, on striking The yeas and nays were ordered, on striking out the appropriation for Savannah river, when Mr. Yulee was excused from voting, in consequence of having "paired off" with Mr. Berrien, who is absent, and Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, proceeded to explain the reasons which would induce him to vote for the striking out. They were the conscientious constitutional scruples known to be entertained by the President.

The Savannah River Appropriation was then stricken out, 35 to 15.

The Senate also made an amendment, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee no.

The Senate also made an amendment, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, providing for the payment of the slaves in the celebrated "Ruir and Montet case," which has occupied so much of the attention of Congress, for so many years—yeas 24, nays 21. Adjourned without getting through with amendments proposed.

getting through with amendments proposed.

House.—On motion, the House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, addressed the Committee, chiefly on the question of slavery, and in relation to the condition and existing laws of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. He argued that slavery had not been abolished by Mexico, in either California or New Mexico—that down to the extinction of Spanish domination, slavery had been permitted in all Spanish America—and that the Mexican Constitution contained provisions recognising slavery as clearly as does not the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. M. read from the Mexican Constitution to show what were the provisions on this subject,

Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, followed in explanation and defence of his vote in opposition to the "Compromise Bill" of the Senate.

Mr. Birdsall, of New York, next addressed the Committee, chiefly in relation to New York politics, and the difficulties between the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners."

Mr. Catheart made a Democratic speech on the

political questions of the day.

Mr. Bayly and Mr. Tallmadge followed.

AUGUST 4. SENATE.-The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was amended in various particulars An appropriation of \$41,000 to the Creek Indians led to a long and protracted debate; after which, the Senate adjourned.

House.—In the House, the day was wholly occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Ashmun in the chair.) with the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. Daniel, having the floor from the hour of the adjournment of the session of yesterday, made an animated speech, and was followed by Mr.

Botts.
Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, succeeded to the floor, and spoke till the hour of twelve arrested the debate—suggesting an amendment to the bill, so as to allow soldiers to locate their bounty land in forty acre lots.

Mr. Vinton (chairman of the committee report-

ing) then addressed the Committee in the way of summing up and review of the debate upon the bill. The second section of the bill was amended so as to reduce the maximum number of the companies to 42 men each, giving the President a discretion to increase the number of those companies employed in the Territories to 100 men; but providing that the aggregate of privates and employees of the army shall not exceed nine thousand and sixty, exclusive of officers—just fifty per cent. above the strength of the army before the

war.

The Committee also voted an appropriation of \$100,000 for a national armory, to be located by the President somewhere in the West; and two national foundries, whose sites are also to be located by the President. But before the final vote upon this amendment, the Committee rose—And the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas reported back, with amendments, from the Committee on Territories, House bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon.

The principal amendment is that which contains the Wilmot Proviso. The others were not

August 5.

important. Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which was adopted, to meet hereafter at 10, A.M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Numerous amendments The numerous amendments, by the Finance Committee and by individual Senators, which had been agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were then reported to the Senate and agreed to, together with the following exceptions, which were acted

upon separately:

1. The Savannah river appropriation—again stricken out, 14 to 19.

2. The "Amistad" (Ruiz and Montez) appropriation of \$50,000, which was finally concurred in, 24 to 22:

in, 24 to 22:

3. The payment to the Creeks of \$141,000, previously once paid to the State of Georgia, now concurred in, 28 to 13. [Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, opposing strennously the appropriation.]

4. For surveys to be completed by Col. Fremont, of the route for a railroad to the Pacific, \$30,000. [Colonel Benton and Mr. Breese advosocious femons and Mr. Breese advocated the appropriation; Mr. Bell, though he should vote for it, seemed to think that the appropriation intended to further interests antagonistic to Mr. Whitney's, and that Mr. Whitney's plan would ultimately be found the only practicable one.] The appropriation was agreed to, 18

The bill, as amended, was then passed, without House.-Mr. Stewart moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution calling for further information from the Department in reference to the pay of General Cass while Governor and Superintendent of Indian

Affairs. The House, however, refused to suspend the rules, 87 to 65, two-thirds not voting in the The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Army Appropria tion bill, and numerous other amendments proposed, but generally rejected. The Con

proposed, but generally rejected. The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The most important amendment made yesterday in Committee of the Whole—that by Mr. Duncan, of Kentucky, as amended by Mr. Hall, Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, &c., and given in my report of yesterday—was rejected by the House this afternoon, 67 to 68. The other amendments of the Committee were concurred in by the House, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the bill to a third reading, with a view to the introduction of a provision for the improvement of the Western rivers.

Mr. McClelland opposed the reconsideration, and was opposed also, however favorable he might and was opposed also, however favorable he might

be to the improvement of the Western waters, to the introduction of any such amendment into a bill of this description.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to lay Mr. Thomp-

son's motion on the table. Lost, 81 to 84. A AUGUST 7. Senate.—Mr. Benton, from the joint committee of the two Houses for revising the present system of reporting debates and proceedings of Congress, made a long report in writing, which he read from the Secretary's table. The report states that the present system adopted by the Senate has entirely failed in attaining the object contemplated—and recommends the employment of the "Union" and "Intelligencer," to publish, on each and every morning after they occur, sketches of the proceedings and debates of the two Houses, to commence immediately, paying each \$750 per column of brevier, payments weekly—and to employ also the "Congressional Globe" for the publication of full and revised reports of speeches and proceedings, in book form, for binding and preservation, as a history of the national legislation of the country—the proprietors of the Globe to be paid, as now, by subscription on the part of Congress, for a certain number of copies. Two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Oregon Territorial bill.

House.—The consideration of the Army Ap-SENATE .- Mr. Benton, from the joint committee

House.-The consideration of the Army Ap-

House.—The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on Mr. Thompson's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House refused to reconsider—56 to 117—and the bill was then passed.

On motion, the House then proceeded to dispose of Senate bills on the Speaker's table.

The House resumed the consideration of the message of the President in reference to the treaty, the boundaries of California and New Mexico, and the establishment of civil government in conquered territory.

quered territory.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, addressed the House for an hour, on the political topics of the day. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, followed, in explanation and defence of his course in voting to lay the "Compromise" bill of the Senate on the

table.
Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, delivered a carefully prepared speech, in explanation of his views on the question of slavery, taking the Northern views of the subject.

Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question was ordered. Mr. Stephens moved to lay the message on the

table.
The yeas and nays were ordered, and the House The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Flouse laid the messages on the table—76 to 61.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

And then, after one or two unsuccessful, efforts to adjourn, the House, at 4½, P. M., *resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and has since been engaged in various motions to take up particular bills, and on questions of order.

CORWIN'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE COMPROMISE BILL.

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 221.—August 5, 1848.—Price, twelv and a half cents.

1. Zoological Recreations.—Church of England Quarterly Review.

The Revolt in Paris.—Examiner.

Kuropean Correspon ence of the Living Age.

POBTRY—Martin Farquhar Tupner to Brother Jonathan
Osgood's Painting of the Saviour; Punch's Birth Day Ode.

SCRAPS.—Colossal Birds at New Zealand; Accuracy c
Time Keepers; Height of Waves; Effects of Pressure in the
Sea on Plubes; Punch, Wants; Influence of Trade; Unhapp
Marriages; Esliway Damages for Death.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. STRAY LEAVES NARGARET SMITH'S DIARY COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[CONTINUED.]

Newbury, November ye 12th, 1678. - Dr. Rus preached yesterday, having for his text 1 Corinchap. 13, verse 5. Charity seeketh not her own. He began by saying that mutual benevolence was a Law of Nature—the Individual no being a whole of himself, nor capable of happilie subsisting by himself, but rather a Member of the great Body of Mankind, which must dissolve and perish unless held together and compacted in its various parts by the force of that common and blessed Law. The wise Author of our being has most manifestlie framed and fitted us for one another, and ordained that mutual Charity shall supplie our mutual wants and weaknesses, inasmuch as no man liveth to himself, but is dependent upon others, as others be upon him. It hath been said by ingenious men, that in the outward world all things do mutually operate upon and affect each other; and that it is by the energie of this principle that our solid Earth is supported, and the Heavenly Bodies are made to keep the rhythmic harmonies of their creation, and dispense upon us their benign favors; and it may be said that a principle akin to this hath been ordained for the moral world-mutual Benevolence being the cement and support of Families, and Churches, and States, and of the great communitie and brotherhood of mankind. It doth both make and preserve all the Peace, and Harmony and Beauty, which liken our World in som small degree to Heaven, and without it all things would rush into Confusion and Discord, and the Earth would become a place of Horror and Torment, and men become as ravening wolves, devouring and being devoured by one another.

Charity is the second great commandment, upon which hang all the Law and the Prophets; and it is like unto the first, and cannot be separated from it; for at the Great Day of Recompense we shall be tried by these commandments, and our faithfulness unto the first will be seen and manifested by our faithfulness unto the last. Yea, by our Love of one another the Lord will measur our Love of Himself. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me. The Grace of Benevolence is therefore no small part of our meetness for the inheritance of the Saints in Light; it is the temper of Heaven; the air which the angels breathe; an immortal Grace-for when Faith which supporteth us here, and Hope which is as an anchor to the tossed Soul, are no longer needed, Charity remaineth forever, for it is native in Heaven, and partaketh of the Divine Nature, for God himself is Love.

"Oh, my hearers," said the preacher, his ver erable face brightening as if with a light shining from within, "doth not the Apostle tell us that skill in Tongues, and gifts of Prophecie, and mysteries of Knowledge and Faith, doe avail nothing, where Charity is lacking? What avail great talents, if they be not devoted to goodness? On the other hand, where Charity dwelleth, it maketh the Weak strong and the uncomelie beautiful it sheddeth a Glory about him who possesseth it like that which did shine on the face of Moses, or that which did sit upon the countenance of Stephen, when his face was as the face of an Angel Above all, it conformeth as to the Son of Godfor through Love he came among us, and went about doing good, adorning his life with miracles of Mercy, and at last laid down his life for the salvation of men. What heart can resist his melting entreatie: Even as I have loved you, love ye also

piness, but too often blindlie and foolishlie. The selfish man, striving to live for himself, shutteth himself up to partake of his single portion, and marvelleth that he cannot enjoy it. The good things he hath laid up for himself fail to comfort him; and although he hath riches, and wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet hath he not power to partake thereof. They be as delicates poured upon a mouth shut up, or as meats set upon a Grave. But he that hath found Charity to be the temper of Happiness, which doth put the Soul in a natural and easy condition, and openeth it to the solaces of that pure and sublime entertainment which the Angels doe spread for such as obey the will of their Creator, hath discovered a more subtle Alchemy than anie of which the Philosophers did dream-for he transmuteth the enjoyments of others into his own, and his large and open heart partaketh of the satisfaction of all around him. Are there any here who, in the midst of outward abundance, are sorrowful of heart—who go mourning on their way, from some inward discomfort-who long for serenity of spirit, and cheerful happiness, as the servant earnestlie desireth the shadow? Let such seek out the poor and forsaken, they who have no homes nor estates. who are the servants of sin and evil habits, who lack food for both the body and the mind. Thus shall they, in remembering others, forget themselves; the pleasure they afford to their fellowcreatures shall come back larger and fuller unto their own bosoms, and they shall know of a truth how much the more blessed it is to give than to receive. In Love and Compassion, God hath made us dependent upon each other, to the end that by the use of our affections we may find true happiness and rest to our souls. He hath united us so closely with our fellows, that they do make as it were a part of our being, and in comforting them we doe most assuredly comfort ourselves Therein doth happiness come to us unawares, and without seeking, as the servant who goeth on his master's errand findeth pleasant fruits and sweet flowers overhanging him, and cool fountains, which he knew not of, gushing up by the wayside, for his solace and refreshing."

The minister then spake of the duty of charity towards even the sinful and froward, and of winning them by love and good will, and making even their correction and punishment a means of awakening them to repentance, and the calling forth of the fruits meet for if. He also spake of self-styled prophets and enthusiastic people, who went about to crice against the Church and the State, and to teach new doctrines, saying that oftentiness such were sent as a judgment upon the professors of the Truth, who had the form of godiness onlie, while lacking the power thereof; and that he did believe that the real which had been manifested against such had not always been enough seasoned with charity. It did argue a lack of faith in the Truth, to file into a Panick and a great Rage when it was called in question; and to undertake to become God'a savengers, and to torture and burn heretics, was an error of the Papists, which ill became those who had gone out from among them Moreover, he did believe that manic of these people, who had so troubled the Colonie of late, were at heart simple and carnest men and women, whose heads might indeed be unsound, but who at theart sought to do the will of God; and, of truth, all could testify to the sobriety and strictness of their lives, and the justice of their dealing in outward things.

He spake also somewhat of the Indians, who, he said, were our breckern, after from their cruel siaughterings and the captivities was he moved. But he went on the ward is the self-strictness of their lives, and the institute of their dealing in outward things.

He spake also somewhat of the Indians, who, he said, were our breckern, after the rectification of the presents of their lives, and the state of the self-strictness of their lives, and the indians, who, he said, were our breckern, as a self-strictness of their lives, and the strictness of their lives, and the propersion of the strictness of the The minister then spake of the duty of charity towards even the sinful and froward, and of win-

ledge of the True God, whom, like the Athenians, some of them doe ignorantlie worshippe, while the greater part, as was said of the heathen formerlie, doe not, out of the good things that are seen, know Him that is; neither by considering the Works doe they acknowledge the Work-master, but deem the fire or Wind, or the swift air, or the circle of the stars, or the violent Water, or the lights of Heaven to be the gods who govern the World.

He counselled against mischief-makers and stirrers up of strife, and such as doe desire occasion against their brethren. He said that it did seem as if manie thought to atone for their own sins by their great heat and zeal to discover wickedness in others; and that he feared such might be the case now, when there was much talk of the outward and visible doings of Satan in this place; whereas, the Enemy was most to be feared who did work privily in the heart; it being a small thing for him to bewitch a dwelling made of wood and stone, who did soe easilie possess and enchant the precious souls of men.

Finally, he did exhort all to keep watch over their own spirits, and to remember that what measure they doe mete to others shall be measured to them again, to lay aside all wrath and malice and evil speaking, to bear one another's burdens, and soe make this Church in the Wilderness beautiful and comelie, an example to the world of that Peace and Good Will to men which the Angels sang of at the birth of the blessed Redeemer. I have been the more careful to give the substance of Mr. Russ his sermon, as nearly as I can

remember it, forasmuch as it hath given offence to some who did listen to it. Dea. Dole saith it

was such a discourse as a Socinian or a Papist

might have preached, for the great stress it laid

upon works; and Goodwife Matson, a noisie, talking woman-such an one, no doubt, as those busybodies whom Saint Paul did rebuke for forwardness, and command to keep silence in the Churchsays the preacher did goe out of his way to favor Quakers, Indians, and Witches; and that the Devil in Goody Morse's house was no doubt well pleased with the discourse. R. Pike saith he does no wise marvel at her complaints; for when she formerlie dwelt at the Marblehead fishing haven, she was one of the unruly women who did break into Thompson's garrison house, and barbarously put to death two Saugus Indians, who had given themselves up for safe keeping, and who had never harmed anie, which thing was a great grief and scandal to all well-disposed people. And yet this woman, who scrupled not to say that she would as lief stick an Indian as a hogg, and who walked all the way from Marblehead to Boston to see the Quaker woman hung, and did foully jest over her dead bodie, was allowed to have her way in the Church, Mr. Richardson being plain-

lie in fear of her ill tongue and wicked temper. November ye 13th .- The Quaker maid, Margaret Brewster, came this morning, inquiring for the Doctor, and desiring him to visit a sick man at her father's house, a little way up the river; whereupon he took his staff, and went with her. On his coming back, he said he must do the Quakers the justice to say, that, with all their heresies and pestilent errors of doctrine, they were a kind people; for here was Goodman Brewster, whose small estate had been well nigh taken from him in fines, and whose wife was a weak, ailing woman, who was at this time kindlie lodging and nursing a poor broken-down soldier, by no means likely to repay him, in anie sort. As for the sick man, he had been hardlie treated in the matter of his wages, while in the warre, and fined, moreover, on the ground that he did profane the holy Sabbath; and though he had sent a petition to the honorable Governor and Council, for the remission of the same, it had been to no purpose. Mr. Russ said he had taken a copie of this petition, with the answer thereto, intending to make another application himself to the authorities; for able, yet his necessitie did goe far to excuse it.

"To the Hon. the Governor and Council, non sitting in Boston, July 30, 1676. The petition of Jona-than Atherton humbly sheweth:

He gave me the papers to copy, which are as fol-

"That your petitioner, being a soldier under Capt. Henchman, during their aboad at Concord, Capt. H., under Pretence of your Petitioner's profanation of the Sabbath, had sentenced your etitioner to lose a fortnight's pay. Now, the thing that was alledged against your petitioner was, that he cutt a piece of an old Hatt to put in his Shooes, and emptied three or four Cartridges. Now, there was great occasion and necessity for his soe doing, for his shooes were grown soe bigg, by walking and riding in the wet and dew, that they galled his feet soe that he was not able to goe without paine; and his cartridges, being in a Bagg, were worne with continual travell, soe that they lost the powder out, so that it was dangerous to carry them; besides, he did not know how soon ae should be forced to make use of them, there fore he did account it lawful to doe the same; yet, if it be deemed a breach of the Sabbath, he de sires to be humbled before the Lord, and beggs the pardon of his people for any offence done to them thereby. And doth humbly request the favor of your honors to consider the premises, and to remit the fine imposed upon him, and to give order to the Committee for the warr for the payment of his wages. So shall he forever

" Aug., 1676.—The Councill sees no cause to gran the petitioner any reliefe."

> TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era.

NATURAL EQUALITY.

Dr. Balley: An old friend respectfully submits to your judgment an extract from a Sermon delivered in several places within the last two or three years. He is fond of precise mental discriminations and verbal criticisms, regarding them as of essential importance to the ascertainment and advancement of truth. The occasion of this communication, as its subject indicates, is furnished by the recent speech of Mr. Calhoun.

Yours, &c. ***

Yours, &c. July 25, 1848.

God make acorns? No, but oaks. Did He form apple seeds or peach seeds merely; No, but orchards. Did He produce a cub lion? No, but the full-sized, strong limbed, mane-shaking, fire-eyed, monarch of the woods. Did He softly mould an unfledged eagle? No, but let loose at once the broad-pinioned, golden-plumed, sublime-soaring lord of the firmament. And so was it with Adam. God did not lay a blossom-like babe on the soil of Eden, but breathed the breath of lives into the most splendid, up-leaping model of a man that the world ever saw. And just so—had it been God's plan to people the world by creation—would it have been in every case. That is, every creation would have been perfect. And then, not only in relation to natural rights, but also in relation to personal perfection; it might have bear lation to personal perfection; it might have said this.

"But this was not God's plan. His plan was, to people the world by generation. This arrangement seems to have been designed to unite the race by the most endearing relations, the most de-lightful sympathies, and all the charities and courtesies of mutual dependence. Husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister—these which parent and child, brother and sister—these and other connections originate in this purpose. But now see. This arrangement involved the possibility of imperfection—hereditary imperfection. The law of such a condition must be the resemblance of the child to its parents. God created man in His own image. Had He created a worldful of men, all of them would have borne His image. But in convention the abild converse in the image. But, in generation, the child appears in the image of its parents, instead of the image of God. Had our first parents retained the Divine image, they would have transmitted it to their children. But they lost it. They became sinners. Their off-spring were conceived in sin, and 'shapen in in-iquity.' From that time to the present, sin has spring were conceived in sin, and 'shapen in iniquity? From that time to the present, sin has multiplied its fearful power over all generations. Imperfect parents have continued to produce imperfect children. All have suffered deeply, but some more than others. Doubtless Divine providence has superintended matrimonial alliances to a great extent, and mercifully counteracted thousands of influences tending to destruction. In some families, the combinations have been so happy, and the offspring are so healthful, heautiful, intellectual, and amiable, that they seem almost to have escaped the touch of sin. In others, however, they have been so unhappy that their pitiful victims appear to have been the targets of innumerable transgressions. Hence the variety that ful victims appear to have been the targets of in-numerable transgressions. Hence the vanety that exists in society. Creation would have conferred equality—the equality of personal perfection—the equality of a common likeness to God. But gen-eration, through sin, has produced inequality—the inequality of infinitely diverse imperfection—the inequality of infinitely varied resemblances to an infinitely varied parentage."

"THE BEGINNING."

As I have yet room, suffer a remark or two in As I have yet room, suffer a remark or two in another connection. One of the most common pleas in favor of slavery is its antiquity. In many aspects of it, this is a foolish plea; but I have now to do with only one of them. It is said that slavery existed in the very dawn of time. Surely there is no proof of this. There is no record even of a prophecy that slavery should exist, until we pass the history of nearly one-third of all time. There is no evidence of the existence of slavery in the antedlining world.

ntediluvian world.

When our Saviour was asked by the Pharisees "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for very cause?" "he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read that he which made them at the beginning, made them male and female, and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and moth-er, and cleave unto his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh? Wherefore, they are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined but one nesh. What, therefore, our man young together, let not man put asunder. They say unto him, Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away? He saith unto them, Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives:

out from the beginning it was not so," &c.

So we say in relation to slavery. From the berinning it was not so. God made one woman for ne man, but no slave for either. Slavery is not a natural relation—not an original relation—not a Divinely designed relation. It is at war with the whole scheme of creation, and utterly opposed to the spirit, though it cannot prevent the progress, of the system of redemption.

Some people object to the frequent reference

on the part of preachers, to the beginning, but it is an ignorant objection. The elements of all true sophy issue thence.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS OF THE PEARL.

We abridge for the benefit of our readers the full report of the trial of the prisoners of the Pearl, given in the Baltimore Sun. UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT.

THE SLAVE CASES.

These cases were commenced this morning by the arraignment of Daniel Drayton (the supercargo of the schooner) out the following indictment:

ment of Daniel Drayton (the supercargo of the schooner) upon the following indictment:

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

The jurors of the United States, for the county aforesaid, upon their oath, present, That Daniel Drayton, late of the county aforesaid, laborer, on the fifteerth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fortyeight, with force and arma, in the county aforesaid, two slaves of the value of one thousand dollars, of the goods and chattels of one, Andrew Hoover, then and there being, feloniously did steal, take, and carry away, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and Government of the United States.

Mr. Key appeared alone for the United States.

Mr. Key appeared alone for the United States, ounself or Drayton and Sayres; D. Raceliffe, Eag, out English. Before the jury was sworn, Mr Mann rose and stated that he had a preliminary motion to make, viz: that, as the Government had framed two sets of indictments, the Courthousled States to elect which set of cases he should try; and that, after so doing, an

system of charging different offences upon one state of facts.

Mr. Key here rose, and with much warmth repelled any inference that he had, for his own ends, framed these double indictments. He said he cared not what the cost was—if it were fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, and he thought it were fifty, he would not hesitate a moment to promote the ends of justice, even if he were put out of office the next any for so doing. This was a case of the most horrid atrocity, and he felt it his duty to do all in his power to bring it to justice.

city, and he felt it his duty to do all in his power to bring it to justice.

The Court, in a long opinion and review of the cases cited, decided that it could not direct the District Attorney to elect, although, personally, his Honor said, he was opposed to the practice, which had been unbroken in this Court.

The following jurors were then sworn: W. H. Perkins, P. McKenna, Noble Hurdle, James Crandell, Simeon Matlock, W. Parsons, F. Mohun, James Lusby, R. K. Novitt, J. Tolson, S. Cunningham, and G. W. Campbell.

Mr. Key opened the c se in a brief exposition of the law, and of the nature of the offence, and its alarming character, and a statement of the evidence.

The first winess called. This was Andrew Hoover—who identified the two slave

testified that they were in his possession on Saturday night, were missing the next morning, and found by him, with others, ou board the schooner Pearl, near the mouth of the At half past two o'clock, the Court adjourned in cons

Evidence for the prosecution was continued. H. S. Wil-liams detailed the circumstances of the capture of the ves-sel; but, as these are sufficiently stated, and with some ad-

ditional items, by the next witness, we insert the of this one.

and of his own free will; I remarked to him, that I thought it foolish to undertake such a thing without the means of resistance.

He replied, substantially, that the crime of itself was bad enough, and he would not be instrumental in sheiding blood. He said he was no Abolitionist, and that upon one occasion he was offered by a negro man 2400 to convey him to the North, and he would not do it; also, that he was called a liar in Philadelphia, for saying that the condition of the negroes at the South was better than at the North. He repeated several times the declaration that he was not an Abolitionist. In reference to resistance, Drayton said that the negroes came to the opening into the cabin several times, and asked him if they should flight, and he answered, no; it's of no use, we are taken. He said that his poverty caused him to do it, and he had lost a vessel. When we got on board of the Pearl, and ascertained that the negroes were on board, we gave three cheers; there were thirty-five of us, and we made the noise to induce them to believe there were more of us. I had thought they had a swivel on board.

He said, "it's no use; we are taken." He said he was employed by others, that poverty had induced him to do it, and he was no Abolitionist. He said that he had been sick since December, 1846, since which time he had done no work. He refused to give information as to who his amployers were, as it would not mitigate his punishment, and he expected to go to the penitentiary. He said that at twentyone years of age he had a good living, had lost it; and he expected to go to the penitentiary, where God, in his Providence, might save his soul. He spoke of his sickness and misfortunes, as if he thought of his lister end. He said he was only a mite, or one of the smaller fry; that he had been emeloyed by others. He said, in answer to a remark of mine, that the people here wanted the principals, if the slave owners would let him go, or sign a petition for bis release. He said that if they (his employers) let his fami

the said the Pearl sailed about to creek a may assept. I thought pursuit would be made, he could have assept. I think he said he sailed from the city wharf—Sayres or English might have said to brayton that he would go to the peniteriary for life. I rebuked persons who spoke to the prisoners tantalizingly; there was one person on board wingsh have said to Drayton that he would go to the peniteriary for life. I rebuked persons who spoke to the prisoners tantalizingly; there was one person on board who said that he would hang them on the yard-arm. No other person countered the word of the person of the person of the waste were some clubs and axes that might have been used. When were some clubs and axes that might have been used. When brayton was in the cabin, before he was taken, I told him to ome out; and when the door was opened I expected resistance, and kept him within the range of my gun, and I told him he must not get out of the range of the gun; have no recollection of saying, or having heard said to him, if you don't come out I'll put a bail through you. I think the remark about hanging them on the yard arm was made out of the presence of Drayton. Brayton and I spoke of the large amount of property on beard, &c., and I suppose it was this fact, and his supposition that great excitement would ensue, that led him to speak of the mob.

W. H. Craig. I was board of the steamer when she came up to the Pearl, &c. (The witness repeated the circumstances of the arrest, &c., of the vessel, all of which I omit.)

Samuel Baker. I am a sea-faring man, and was captain of the steamer Salem. The schooner Pearl lay in Cornfield harbor, under Point Lookout. Saw an hermaphrodite brig lying under Point Lookout. Saw an a place of general anchorace; it is no place where water, &c., can be obtained.

The wind was northwe

this breeze was such that the brig need not to have anchored there at all; he might have got up or down the bay, as she pleased.

Cross-examination.—The witness here underwent a nautical examination. If I were in a vessel drawing three feet front and five back, with a head wind and tide, I would not have gone into the bay that night at all; but, if I were on such an exjedition as this schooner was, I don't think I would have stopped.

Did not speak the brig; can't say if she had a cargo. Cornfield hashor is a common anchorage. Nothing unusual for a down-eastern vessel to anchor anywhere; they sometimes anchor in the Bay of Fundy. We had pleasant weather all the time; we had no such weather as to compel the brig to anchor where she did. After we had left Cone river, at 12 o'clock, in our way back, the brig was gone; the time intervening was four hours. If she had sailed up the Potomae, I must have seen her.

Lewis Winher, I know Joseph S. Donovan, of Baltimore; he is a trader in slaves; resides in Camden street. I know the prisoner at the bar, at least I know him as a man who was at Donovan's a year ago; I have not seen him since; it may be less than a year.

The District Attorney called this witness to prove that, in the month of June, 1847, the prisoner proposed to Mr. Donovan, that he, the prisoner, had a vessel and would coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, pick up slaves, bring them to Donovan, who could confine them in his pen, and, after search was over, they might be shipped to the South, and both profit by them. Mr. Carlisle objected to the evidence. Mr. Key urged its admissibility, on the ground of its showing the intention of the prisoner to steal and sell the slaves in the Pearl. The argument had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

July 29.

This moraing, Mr. Mann concluded the argument in oppo-

the Court adjourned.

JULY 29.

This morning, Mr. Mann concluded the argument in opposition to the admissibility of the evidence in relation to the prisoner's proposition to Mr. Donovan; and the Court ruled the evidence to be inadmissible.

(I forgot to remark, that the District Attorney yesterday stated that Mr. Donovan, upon the proposition being made to him by the prisoner, promptly declined it, and, further, gave information to the police on the subject.)

W. H. Craig recalled for cross-examination. I came up from the wharf with the prisoners. There was a crowd around them on the way up; there was a demonstration on the part of some persons against the prisoners; we rescued them and put them into a back. English was with me; the others were tied together. (Question asked, whether any weapon was drawn against the prisoners, objected to, and ruled out.)

K. H. Lambell. I have known the prisoner for three or four years by sight; the first time I saw bim he run wood to this city. He had a small sloop, and occasionally run oysters he told me that his health was bad; this was last summer; the Doctor, he said, had recommended him to take to the water JULY 29.

and addressed the Court and Jury. We copy from the corraordinary scene which now took place.

The District Attorney, in his opening for the Government, and dwelt at length and with great emphasis on the peculiar haracter and value of slave property, and the enormity of had dwelt at length and with great emphasis on the peculiar character and value of slave property, and the enormity of the offence charged on the prisoner. Mr. Mann, in opening the defence, admitted that the fact that slaves were human beings, might give them in certain respects a peculiar value as property. But that fact also carried with it certain peculiar disadvantages, expecially in relation to the tenure of this property. For slaves might not only be stolen like inanimate goods, or stray like other animals, but they might voluntarily and designedly run away of their own accord, which he contended to have been the case with the slaves slleged to have been stolen by Drayton; and to this voluntary running away, the slaves of this District were peculiarly liable. They were surrounded by influences that might stimulate them to that course. One of the witnesses just examined, in fixing the day of Drayton's arrival here, had identified it as the day of the torch-light procession, and that allusion had called to Mr. Mann's mind a great public meeting held on that occasion in the streets of this city, at which thousands were present, including doubtless many held in servitude; and he would read some extracts from some of those speches, by way of showing the particular stimulus to which the slaves in this District were continually exposed, and which might excite in their minds the idea of running away, quite independently of any acts on the part of this prisoner, or of any other person who might design to deprive their masters of their services. Mr. Mann then proceeded to read certaine xr. tracts from the speech of Mr. Senator Foote, of Mississippi, as reported in the Union of April 19, in which that Senator spoke of the late Revolution in France, as holding out "to the whole family of man, a bright promise of the universal emancipation of man from the fetters of civic oppression, and the recognition, in all countries, of the great principles of popular sovereignty, equality, and brotherhood, is at this moment visi

Union.

The Judge, having now got his eyes open, allowed Mr.
The Judge, having now got his eyes open, allowed Mr.
Mann to go on; for which liberty he returned thanks to the
Court, and proceeded to read an extract from the speech of
Hon. Mr. Stanton, member of Congress from Tennessee, delivered on the same occasion, and peculiarly illustrative of
the way in which ideas of freedom may be, and are, diffused
among the slaves of this District.

We now continue to quote from the Baltimore Sun— We now continue to quote from the Ballimore SunMr. Mann continued by urging that the true account of
the affair was, that some six or seven negroes made a contract with Drayton to take them to the month of the river;
that after this it became known to the whole seventy negroes,
and they, unknown to Drayton, marched down to the schooner, took possession of it, and made Drayton their prisoner.
He was then only a contractor to carry away seven or eight—
not to steal them—and the prisoner of the balance.
Mr. Mann here suspended his opening, to take the following
evidence as to character.
Samuel Nelson. I live in Philadelphia. I know Daniel
Drayton; I have known him 18 years; he was cast away with

del Cross-examined.—Have known vessels to ancher at the mouth in fair weather. Saw Draylon in Philaisphis in Mouth in fair weather. Saw Draylon in Philaisphis in Mouth in fair weather. Saw Draylon in Philaisphis in Mouth in fair weather. Saw Draylon in Philaisphis in Mouth in fair weather. Saw Draylon in Philaisphis in Mouth in first of the mouth large never beard people speak of his rounding saws. Never heard Nelson say that Draylon was a man who weath run members of the post in Arrival hast end on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical State and on the application of Chemical and Only of the Chemical State and the Mechanical State and the Chemical Research of the State and the State and

and the eventual strength and the evolution in and upon the decision of this Court in the case of United States vs. Lee, for stealing a slave.

Mr. Carlisle followed, principally upon the two points, that lucu causa is necessary to larceny; and that the act of Maryland in force, does not make the offence larceny. Before he had concluded, the Court adjourned. August 1.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Carilsle re-sumed his argument upon the points of law submitted by Mr. Mann and himself yesterday, and spoke until after two o'clock.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock his Honor delivered his writ-ten online upon all the rolets recently As a quarter before 0 orders, ms rionor delivered his writ-ten opinion upon all the points presented by the counsel for the defence.

Mesers. Mann and Carlisle excepted to the decision of his Honor, and then the Court adjourned.

August 2. August 2.

The following is a statement of the opinion of the Court upon the points of law submitted by the defence:

Ist point—That the servicude of the slave must be proved, not by the claim or possession of the master, but by such facts as will bring him within the Constitution and acts of Macchende as authorize always. facts as will bring him within the Constitution and acts of Maryland as authorities slavery.

By the Court.—The ownership of a slave, on a trial for stealing him, must be proved precisely as the ownership of any other piece of property. It is not necessary to do more than to establish generally that he is owned by the alloged owner, and is held and possessed as such by said owner.

2d—igranted by the Court)—To constitute the stealing of a slave, it must be proved that the prisoner committed a trespass, within this county, by taking said slave from the owner's possession.

owner's possession.
32 and 4th—igranted by the Court;—That the going of the
3dare on board the prisoner's vessel, if proved, in no proof of
such trespass, without additional proof that such going on
board was with the knowledge, and consent, and procure-

board was with the knowledge, and consent, and procurement, of the prisoner.

5th—That even if such going on board by the knowledge,
consent, and procurement aforesaid, be proved, it is not a
taking sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing, unless
it be also proved that he knew him to be a slave.

By the Court.—It is not necessary that the prisoner should
have positively known the slaves alleged to have been stolen
to be such. If it were, there could never be a conviction,
for such knowledge, if it existed, could never be proved,
much less that he should have known them to be Andrew
Hoover's slaves. It is sufficient if the jury find from the
evidence that they did not belong to the prisoner, and that
he had reason to believe they belonged to some one else, and
that he was violating the rights of property of a citizen or
citizens of this District—and, in point of fact, did so violate
them.

6th—That color, in this District, is not sufficient proof of
slavery.

davery.

By the Court.—Color is prima facie evidence of slavery in an original taking.

Sth—That to constitute stealing, the original taking away must be with intent to convert the slave to the prisoner's

use, and to derive a profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such conversion.

By the Coirt.—I do not think that to constitute stealing, the original taking away must be with intent to convert the slave to the prisoner's use, and to derive a profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such use. The stealing must be felonious—the definition of larcery is, "the felonious taking and carrying away the goods of another"—(Blackstone.) This definition must be used in construing the act of Maryland of 1737, ch. 2. Statutes must be construined by and out of themselves, but when they use terms known to the common law, you must resort to the common law to see what the terms mean. Felonious taking, is the taking animo furantic, or, as the civil law expresses it, "Lucricausa." This desire of gain, the Court is of opinion, need not be to convert the article stolen to his, the taker's, own use, nor to obtain for the thief the value in money of the thing stolen. If the act is felonious, and is prompted by the desire to obtain for himself, or another even, other than the owner, a money gain, or any other inducing advantage, or dishonest gain, it is in my judgment a larceny.

9th—The transportation of a slave to assist him to escape from slavery is not such a conversion as will constitute stealing.

10th—To this the Court said: Merely to entice a slave to

stealing.

10th—To this the Court said: Merely to entice a slave to run away, without further intent on the part of the enticer, is not larceny, although the slave should run away; that is barely enticing, without any felonious carrying away—and that is, the Court thinks, what the law of 1751 was intended that is, the Court times, what the law of 1/31 was intended to provide against.

Ith—To this point, the Court said: Merely to transport a slave, if it stands alone, is not larceny; but if it be preceded by corruption of the slave's mind, and by artful means decoying him away, and then feloniously taking and transporting him, it is larceny.

12th—The Court said the act of Maryland of 1/37, so far as it relates to slaves, is not repealed by the act of 1/36, ch. 87, sec. 19.

12th—The Court said the act of Maryland of 1737, so far as it relates to slaves, is not repealed by the act of 1795, ch. 87, sec. 193th—That, to convict, the jury must believe, not only 18th—That, to convict, the jury must believe the slaves away, and out of their master's possession, &c., but also they must believe the taking was with a felonious intention.

The Court gave the instruction with this addition: That a felon ous taking is a taking animo furundi, &c., as explained in answer to point No. 8.

14th—That if the jury believe that these slaves were taken on board the Pearl with the intent to transport them to a free State, then the offence comes under the provisions of the act of 1796, and is not larceny.

The Court gave the instructions with this addition: That if the jury believed that the prisoner before receiving the slaves on board, imbued their minds with discontent, persuaded them to come to his ship, and feloniously took and carried them away, then it was a case of larceny.

15th—The Court said on this point, that if the jury believed the prisoner never took and carried the slaves away, then hwas not guilty.

To all this ruining the defendant's counsel took exception. This morning, till one o'clock, the counsel were engaged in preparing these biles of exception.

By the Court.—The mere transportation of a slave, with a view to assist him to escape out of slavery, is not stealing in this District. But if such transportation be preceded, in the judgment of the jury, by a seduction of the slave from his duty, and a corrupt influence on his mind, which induces him to comply with the desire of the seducer, that he should leave his master and go with him, it would, thus accompanied, if the taking were felonious, be a larceny.

After this matter had been disposed of, Mr. Key addressed the jury in forcible and impressive array of facts in the case, plained the cause and necessity of the manifold indictments and vindicated his own course most triumphantly, from the insinuations and imputations thrown upon

duct. At 3 o'clock, Mr. Mann commenced to address the jury! behalf of the prisoners. He took up the several instruction given by the Court, seriatim, and argued that the facts is evidence would not justify a conviction under any one these instructions. He concluded a few minutes before fiv these instructions. He concluded a few minutes before five and the Court then adjourned. Mr. Carliale speaks in the morning for the prisoner, and then Mr. Key closes for the prosecution.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Carliele commenced his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. He reviewed the law and the facts, and contended that the prisoner was not guilty of larceny under the act of 1767, but of transportation of size under the act of 1767. He closed his remarks at half past two o'clock.

Mr. Key followed in reply, which was listened to with the utmost attention. His remarks were forcible, just, and con-

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

April 20. Glades of the American Company of the American Glades of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

Glades of the American Company GUNS AND PISTOLS.

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This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Mu-eum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as larg and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the soils and substantial part of our literary, historical, and policical harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

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our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connection as merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

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Jan. 28.

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Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establish.

esque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years.

esque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years exterione in this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in Engiand.

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Feb. 3.—6m

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his paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers hanged, without informing us to what post office, bounty, or State, the papers have heretofore been ent. Without these, we cannot change the direc-

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